Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,115—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd August	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6810		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	out		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7513
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	"	"
4th March	MALWA	10883	"	"
11th "	EGYPT	7912	"	"
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	"	"
25th "	PERSIA	7951	"	"
1st April	MARMORA	10509	"	"
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	"	"
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	"	"
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	"	"
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	"	"

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 531	Rs. 743 or Rs. 931
To London by Boat	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	August 25
C. City of Karachi	5400	.....	Sept. 8
B. City of Naples	9000	.....	" 21
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	7000	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	.....	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	8500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7800	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	.....
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.
In connection with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
* City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡ City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
* City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡ City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
* Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
to
Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. E.I. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 19th Aug. at 6 a.m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 18th Aug. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "SULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 22nd Aug. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 18th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
17th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRSER	5422	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORRSER	5422	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4981	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3903	"	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7583	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

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TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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Correspondence Invited.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Casanova	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	16th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	8th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Alcort Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8. The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.

Rs. 35. The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.

Rs. 78-12. Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.

Rs. 70. The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.

Rs. 110. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.

Rs. 127. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.

Rs. 144. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.

GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular. Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heorjee Kheesey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. BHAGAT GANPOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 4 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Daily)	Pangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE

ENGLISH & ITALIAN PASTRY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910.

Sixty years—Rs. 56,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act V. of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1910, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Honory Secretarary.

23rd July, 1910.

Spend Re. 1-3 yearly

and save one hundred and one by learning to make useful articles in leisure hours. You will find all you need to know in

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THE PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK.

THIS SANITARIUM is situated close to NASIK Railway Station and consists of 15 small cottages in a compound of about 11 acres. It is intended to accommodate convalescents from Bombay of all races who cannot afford to go to a Hotel or Dak Bungalow. Each cottage is plainly furnished and male relatives are allowed to accompany their families.

The climate at Nasik from June to March is delightful, and the dry bracing air of the Deccan speedily restores health and strength to the jaded Bombay invalid.

No rent is charged, but a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem for a large cottage or Rs. 10 for a small one has to be paid to cover Bhoosti and Hakalkhore charges.

The cottages are granted for one month at a time.

The sanitarium is under the personal supervision of a European Superintendent (Mr. J. M. Dart) who does all that is possible to make visitors comfortable.

Application for cottages should be made to

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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BANDMANN OPERA CO.,
50 LONDON ARTISTS 50
Opening Night,
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During the rains the refreshment bar of the Excelsior is kept inside the theatre at the ground floor.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
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WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.
SUPERIOR TO ALL.

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GARAGE:—FINEST Upcountry Repairs of all kinds by Trained Mechanics under expert supervision; Varnishing, painting, overhauling, &c. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,828
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

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With Trustees at Shanghai.....	2,00,000
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RESULTS FOR 1909.

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New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

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WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons plating.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

OT THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

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Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One [illegible] and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 16.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	81 1-16 unchgd
Consols 2½ per cent	97 1-2 unchgd
2 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)	95 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	82 15/16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 9-16—15/16
Do 3 months hence	24 9-16—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady—buyers at the rates.	
Bar Silver in New York	53 1-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-32+1-2
Do do Berlin	20-45 unchgd
Do do New York	4-86 + 1-8
Discount Rate of England Rate	3 p.a. since 9-6-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	2 5-8 + 1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	3 + 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.	3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans	1 2-3 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	1 1-2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per os.)	77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-27-32

MANCHESTER, August 16.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—	Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Steady.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Do. Day's Imports	8,000
Mid Americans	8-31 + 2
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 12-16 unchgd

	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·65	7·27	7·12	7·02	7·00
Mid Uplands G. O. C.	—2 unchgd		+2	+2	+2

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	6·99	6·99	6·99	6·99
	+2	+2	+2	+2

NEW YORK, August 16.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,800
Do Last year	2,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. Exports to Continent	6,000
Spot Cotton at New York	15·70+15
Futures at New York Oct. 15·57 + 6	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do at New York Dec. 15·47 + 7	
NEW ORLEANS.—	
Spot Cotton	14 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.—	13·34 +5
Do. do. Dec.—	13·35 +5
Closing tone of Futures—Quiet.	

LONDON, August 16.

WHEAT.

White Karachi ... 37 1-4 August.-Sept.—London —Done.

Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs...37—Aug.-Sept.—Value—

Barletto Russa-62½ lbs. 36½ Aug.-Sept.—Value—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—39 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 44 3-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 42 3-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Buyers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship ... 41
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Strong.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 66 1-4
Do Month—August-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 9.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 14-8 3/4
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 9-7—Value.—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... — £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 6

ARRIVALS.

"Sparta," "Oceana."

BOMBAY, August 17.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1r. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and is, 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. 15 Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 3-16d.
„ „ Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Oct.
„ 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 11-32d
Francs 3 m/s	169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s	138 1-4
6/ d/s. Hongkong	132 3-4
„ Shanghai	177
„ Japan	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has declined to Rs. 96 ready, 95-14 forward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down for ready at 24 9-16 and 1-8 down for forwards at 24 9-16 and New York also declined by -18 at 53 1-8.

Locally the silver market remained steady with very little business passing and closed at Rs. 71-9-0.

The gold market remained unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	4	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 93 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	24	1	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	3	6
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	1	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	7	0
117 Penny Ready	71	6	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	9	0
Second do	71	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. Prices for ready remained unchanged and forward advanced by two annas.

Wheat, Gingellyseed, Rapeseed, Castorseed and Poppyseed :—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 12 4 0
Linseed, Small	„ 12 0 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	„ 6 8 0
Yellow do.	„ 7 1 0
Do. Gujarat	„ 7 4 0
Brown Katni	„ 7 4 0
Poppyseed	„ 10 2 0
Castorseed	„ 40 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi	„ 33 to 35
Hard Red	„ 32 to 34
Gingellyseed—	
Yellow Hingenghat	„ 54 to 55
Sai Khandesh—	
owrraseed	„ 7 4 0
Groundnuts	„ 44 0 0
Cottonseed	„ 25 to 27
Maize	„ 18 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th August :—

Wheat	28,216 cwts
Linseed	4,479 „
Rapeseed	2,043 „
Gingellyseed	1,434 „
Poppyseed	4,148 „
Groundnuts	630 „
Castorseed	4,384 „
Rice	2,653 „
Myrabollams	2,387 „
Cottonseed	15,384 „
Mowraseed	2,019 „
Gram	201 „
Joowar	191 „
Maize	„

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,755 to Rs. 2,757½ Sept. and closed at Rs. 2,742 1-2 to Rs. 2,745 for Sept. and Rs. 2,737 1-2 Oct. with a easier tone.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,540
Bank of India	66 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	1,045
Davids	407 1/2
Framji Petits	1,640
Manockji Petit	2,755
Nagpore	1,740 to 1,742 1-2

PRESSES.

New Berar	560
New Mofussil	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	98
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	164 X.D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	300
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16
All India United Insurance Coy.	15

RAILWAY.

Amritsar-Patti New Shares	121 X. D.
Tapti-Valley	470 X. D.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 down and 2 up, New York 15 up and New York Futures 6 and 7 up.

Our market at Colaba remained steady with a nominal demand, both from the Mills and Exporters, and prices for ready remained unchanged.

The Liverpool Opener showed 6 to 8 up, hence the market for New Crop remained firm. Good Broach opened at Rs. 303 and advanced to Rs. 303 1-2 at the close.

500	Colaba Land	Bungal	245 255
100	Gold Mohor Mills	Nander	280
100	Curia mills	Khandesh	265
200	Colaba Land	Hinganghat	258
200	E. Spinner & Co	Ujjain	260
200	Jubilee mills	Haldha	265
100	Y. Cotton & Co	Shenabad	265
100	Do.	Bengal	262

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		272
„ F Good		260
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		288
„ F Good		276
Sind Punjab Fine		288
„ F Good		276
Khandesh Fine		287
„ F Good		277
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		297
„ F Good		287
Akola Khangaum Fine		295
„ F Good		285
Amraoti Fine		295
„ F Good		285
Yeotmal Fine		302
„ F Good		292
Nagpore Fine		302
„ F Good		293
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		309
„ F Good		289
Methia Fine		287
„ F Good		277
Broach Gin Fine		320
„ F Good		310
Sawginned Good		313
Coompta Ginned		312
Western H. G.		294
Do M G		300

FUTURES.

Broach Good	301 1/2
Bengal F G	235

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th August :—

	Bales.
Khandesh	„
Central India	„
Barsi and Nagur	„
Berar	73
Central Provinces	„
Oomras	72
Dholera	249
Broach	„
Coompta and Dharwar	2,321
Westerns	267
Bengals (N W. P.)	„
Bengal Rajputana	134
Sind	„
Persian	12
Other Sorts	„
American	„
Total	2,910 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.—Sept	7·76 + 6
Sept.—Oct.	7·35 + 8
Oct.—Nov.	7·20 + 8
Nov.—Dec.	7·10 + 8
Dec.—Jan.	7·07 + 7
Jan.—Feb.	7·07 + 8
Feb.—Mar.	7·07 + 8
Mar.—Apl.	7·07 + 8
Apl.—May	7·07 + 8

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cottou.
Antwerp	14 6	15 6
Dunkirk	14 6	15 6
Havre	.....	.....
Hull	12 6	.....
Liverpool	.....	.....
Marseilles	.....	.....
Genoa	14 6	15 6
London	.....	.....
Hamburg	15 6	15 6
Trieste	.....	.....
Venice	.....	.....
Open Ports	Sept:	14 0
	Oct.	13 6
	Nov.	14 0
	Dec.	14 9
	Jan.-Mar.	14 9

The market is firm.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42	
	56	Rs. 54 0
	63	to 54 2
	70 77 84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	„ 45 0 a
	35	
	42	„ 45 5 b
	49	„ 44 12 c
	56	
Tin Ingots		„ 40 13
Spelter S M		
M M		
J		„ 18 0
G		
Georgabutte		„ 21 12
Copper Ingots K S		„ 47 12
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheeting	lbs. 14, 16 10-12	„ 46 0
	10-12 14-16	48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, August 16.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6 Packages	109,320		2,614

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
6 Packages	...	140	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Sundry Importers	Homayun	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	27	29,485
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	26	31,101

A CORNER IN SILVER.

Squeezing the Bears.

BIG BLUFF BUT LITTLE WOOL.

A Special Commissioner of "Commerce" writes :—A good deal of rubbish has been printed and published during the last few days in a morning contemporary, concerning an alleged corner in silver "by a group of Indian merchants, led by one of the Indian Banks."

"They bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver in Bombay and Calcutta only recently," the writer declares, "thus lifting off altogether no less than three crores of rupees worth of silver from the market. In some quarters in Calcutta, an opinion was expressed that the operators held nearly half the entire supply of silver in the world ; but confirmation of this is lacking."

Nearly half the supply of silver in the world! "Nearly half," mark you.—and confirmation of this stupendous announcement is lacking! But there the statement stands, in its implied immensity, making the credulous gape and the incredulous grin ; suggestive of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice ; crediting this "group of Indian merchants," backed by a single Indian bank, with financial potentialities which would, if they existed, put Rockefeller and the Vanderbilts and Carnegie to the blush and shame the very Devil himself by the magnitude of their iniquities. And yet, in all fairness be it said, these merchants have, on the reporter's own shewing bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver only. And what, pray, is the value of each of those bars ! The value of each of these bars is Rs. 2,000. Seventeen thousand times 2,000 makes 340 lakhs. And so, according to our contemporary, the world-be corners have secured 340 lakhs worth of silver—nearly half the entire supply of the world!

The reporter has let himself go with a vengeance. And, in doing so, he has been admirably backed by an enterprising sub-editor.

As a matter of fact there is no "corner," there never was one ; there never will be one. The enterprising journalist who circulated the "news" has captured a mare's nest, or something very like a mare's nest. And how consolingly formal he is, how minutely informing in his details:—"The speculators have to contend against serious difficulties if they wish to succeed. Certain American groups are believed to have held their stock back for a time at the beginning of the operations by the group of Indian bankers, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. Then the trade conditions in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai, are not normal. There is a great upheaval in the financial market in Shanghai. The conditions in the Far East play a prominent part in the fluctuations of the price of silver.

The operators in the silver market will have to nurse their stock till normal conditions are restored in China, and even then it is doubtful if they will succeed in disposing of it at a price sufficient to cover the interest at the rate of a lakh and a half of rupees a month and other expenses. It is doubtful if they will derive help from Government purchases as the amount of silver in the Treasury is reported to be increasing.

"The fact, however, remains that an Indian group has attempted to emulate the American speculator in cornering a market. There have been attempts to corner wheat, cotton and the baser metals but no speculator had so far dreamed of cornering silver."

Speculators have not only dreamed of cornering silver; they have actually tried it. An attempt of this sort occurred in London a few years back. But the would-be market riggers only succeeded in putting up the price of silver by about 4 per cent. That was all. Silver is a luxury. It is not a necessity. You cannot corner anything which people can do without. And this deal in silver, magnified into huge dimensions by journalistic imagery, is nothing more, and nothing less, than a pleasant game of "bear baiting,"—a common enough pastime in any Stock Exchange you like to mention. When the Government of India imposed the 1½ per cent. duty on silver in this year's Budget, speculators in this country began to believe that, as a matter of currency policy, the Government in future years would enhance the duty until the market price of silver stood at Rs. 105, which was the price before the closing of the mints in 1903, as is the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb. As visible supplies of silver have been small on the London and American markets, a Bombay syndicate of bullion dealers began to buy heavily in London for July delivery. The silver was sold by China operators and Bombay speculators in the London market. The bullion dealers, believing that silver would advance heavily during the next two or three years began to take up larger supplies, and when they demanded their purchases in July in London the market was very bare of stocks and the price advanced slightly at the moment.

A Bombay correspondent describes the "corner" as a "gamble in rain,"—an insignificant title for so stupendous an undertaking as that described by our contemporary. And yet, if we discard superficialities and gush, that is what it actually amounts to,—a gamble in rain ! With the prospects of a good monsoon, good crops and, perhaps, that predicted trade revival to which "Commerce" has more than once referred, the Marwaris and Bunias have conceived the brilliant idea of buying silver in a fairly cheap market in view of possible purchases for bangles at a time when silver is dear. And this brilliant idea—oh ! shades of Croesus—constitutes the "corner" which has already cabinned, cribbed and confined nearly one half of the world's supply !

As regards the present condition of the market, it may be described in the following words :—The Bombay speculator are holding on tight to their stocks of cash silver and buying moderately forward, have been able to severely squeeze the "bears,"—said to be the Eastern Banks who have forward contracts falling due. During the concluding days of last month, 25 3-8 had to be paid for cash silver, whereas the forward rate was 24 3-4 ; since then settlements have been made at more reasonable figures but at prices, nevertheless, which punish those who have to buy in cash silver. In squeezing the "bears" the Bombay syndicate has not been extremely successful ; but as their success, such as it is, has only been obtained by withholding their large stock of silver from the market they have not benefited at all themselves from the higher prices and it remains to be seen whether they can liquidate their holdings without considerable loss. There is still a moderate amount outstanding in "bear" contracts, due this month, for which no doubt high prices will have to be paid in settlement ; but the severity of the squeeze is thought to be over. So take your hats off to the "corner," gentlemen, and say not "not" au revoir" but "good-bye."

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 17.

Yesterdays' business in jute was rather restricted. One shipper bought a special mark at Rs. 34-8 for August, but the others were not prepared to trade. Sellers were offering to go on at that figure. The feeling, if anything, was optimistic, evidently due to a movement to cover for the next few weeks, on account of the limited supplies coming in. Good jute business is reported, but not to any extent. Mills were buying small quantities at a fair rate. The Gunny market continued adamant on account of the short time controversy, which has not come to a head yet. The whole matter seems to be depending on the decision of one mill only.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 13th August 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 8,877,416
Balance to be remitted from 14th August 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 6,622,584

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, of Major Ernest Francis Knox, 26th Sikhs—2nd son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sir George Edward Knox, High Court, United Provinces, Agra and Oudh—and Margaret Dallas O'Meara, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. James Dallas O'Meara, D. D., Dean of Rupertsland.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALSTAUN—August 12, at No 11, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr J C Galstaun of a son (still-born).

PARTRIDGE—August 10, at Naini Tal, U.P, the wife of Captain H F Patridge, 8th Hussars, of a son.

VON KOETTLITZ—August 13, at 227-2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of A F Von Koettlitz, of a son.

DEATHS.

GALSTAUN—August 14, at her residence. No. 11, Camac Street, Calcutta, Rose Catherine, the wife of Mr J C Galstaun, of heart failure. Aged 48 years.

HALLORAN—August 3, last over-board, near Buenos Ayres, James Michael Halloran, aged 20 years, apprentice, Barque "Invermark," elder son of W M Halloran, P W D, Bengal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m; Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 10-11m. 9-35s; Low water, 3 3m. 4-14s.

Cricket: Hindu Gymkhana vs. Peona Gymkhana Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Harwood League Football: Commercial Gymkhana vs. B. Y. A., Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph: "Thelly's Heart," 7 to 8, 9-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "He who seizes the right moment is the right man."—Goethe.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 5th instant, which left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2 30 p. m. on Saturday next.

Maxim : "Everybody believes in the fellow who believes in himself."—E. H. Harriman.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Bombay playgoers will no doubt accord to the Bandmann Opera Company when it opens its season at the Empire Theatre next Monday, that welcome which this well-known combination never fails to receive here. A most attractive programme of musical comedy and comic opera has been arranged ranging from old favourites like "The Mikado" and the "Orchid" to such modern pieces as the "Dollar Princess" and "Dear Little Denmark," which will make their first appearance on a Bombay stage. The Company which Mr. Maurice Bandmann is sending on this occasion is a thoroughly good one, and we hear great things of Miss Dorothy Tempest, a lady, who comes straight from Musical Comedy in London. The season will open on Monday evening with "The Arcadians," the piece which was so universally popular when it was first played here on the Company's last visit. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Rose and Co's.

THE MILL STRIKE.

About 300 operatives of the Kohinoor Mill who had struck work, went to the Mahadeo Temple, Hansraj lane, but were turned out by the keeper. They then proceeded to the Fort and failing to obtain an interview returned to the Mill where they saw the Manager and promised to return to work yesterday. A new jobber brought about one hundred men and the mill started work. The strikers also returned and resumed work as promised.

177 operatives having resumed work the Swan Mill was also going yesterday.

HOW TO PREVENT MALARIA.

Dr. Bentley's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. C. A. Bentley yesterday evening delivered a very instructive lantern lecture on "Malaria," Mr. C. R. Caddell, Acting Municipal Commissioner, presiding.

The lecturer began by giving the history of malaria and showed the slide, the photograph of Professor Laveran, who first discovered the disease. The lecturer then showed the three forms of parasites, and said that Professor Laveran's discoveries had not proceeded very far and that it was Sir Patric Manson, the grand old man of the British tropical medicine, who had suggested to Major Ross to find out if the mosquitoes did not convey malaria.

Continuing, he said that mosquitoes by themselves were harmless, but they had to get their infection from the patients. There were two kinds of mosquitoes, he said—anopheles and culex. The former conveyed the poison, while the latter was harmless.

The learned lecturer then showed slides showing wells, which were lying quite useless, breeding mosquitoes, and he maintained that those should be filled up. He said that at the present time malaria was very severe towards the Fort North and advised people not to live there if they could. He also advised people not to live near Napean Sea Road and Warden Road where mosquitoes were breeding.

As a preventive measure he advised that quinine should be regularly used between the months of July and December.

In conclusion, he said, he was glad to find the Sanitary Association took an active part in educating the poor on the subject. He disapproved of tall talk being carried on and asked the intelligent not to be indifferent in this respect and hoped that malaria would disappear from Bombay within a year or two.

On the motion of Dr. Turner, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the learned lecturer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th August.

637. Signalling.—To-day Thursday the 18th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

638. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1909-10 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

639. Resignation.—The undernamed having left the Station is struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No. 6438 Vol. H. G. Wright, "G." Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th August.

Nil.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket.

The Cricket nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Friday at 5 p.m.

The following match has been arranged :—

B. V. A. vs The Royal Garrison Artillery.

At Colaba on Sunday 21st instant at 2-15 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th August.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 20th instant from 4 p. m.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above class will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 23rd instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court.

Re KURSONDAS PARMANAND.

Mr Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re ARTHUR GERARD.

Mr. Mankar moved absolute and obtained the final discharge of the insolvent.

Re MEGHJI KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Rustam Wadia appeared for the insolvents, who traded as Bhimji Shamji and Co., and applied for three months' extension of time to fill the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvents had some time and eight mehtas were engaged in making up the books of account, but they had not been able to complete them and the Official Assignee had refused to give them further time.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Wadia said that the insolvents' transactions reached crores of rupees. They were cotton merchants. Their debts amounted to 30 lakhs and the assets were worth over four lakhs.

His Lordship granted only one month's time and remarked that the insolvents had already four months.

His Lordship warned the insolvents that no further time would be granted, observing that merchants of this sort should always have their books in regular order.

Re C. GORRAN.

On the application of Mr. Kolaskar the insolvent was given an extension of the interim order.

Re KAUKUCHAND MULCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Thakar, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained a rule nisi for the final discharge of the insolvents.

Re DINSHAH S. TABATI AND ANOTHER.

Mr Mankar, for the insolvents, obtained a rule nisi for the final discharge of the insolvents.

Mr. Mankar made a similar application in the matter of Manekji Festonji Talati. The application was granted. Counsel then said that in this, as in the former application, the creditors were the same and his Lordship would allow them to serve one set of notices in order to save costs.

His Lordship said that the Clerk of the Court would do the needful in the matter.

Re NARAYEN RAGHUNATH.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia the insolvent was given an interim order.

Re MEGHRAJ GANGABUX.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

Re RAHIMTULLA RAUJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

Re AHMED ISMAIL MUNSHI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was given three months' extension of the interim order.

Re B. S. TALATI AND ANOTHER.

These insolvents appeared in person and obtained their final discharges.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Framji M. Mistry; Keshav Ramji, Seorji Mathuradass Thacker, Kunchoddas Veiji Thacker; Francis Xavier Patrick Fernandez; Sheik Hussain Mahomed Kasu and others; Vhanal Narai, Vithaldass Vallubhdass, Govind Vithoba ; Ragoo Bapoo ; Ganpatrao B. Vagal, and Abass David Smith.

RE JIVRAJ NURSEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamiestram and Madan, appeared for the petitioning creditors, Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Company, and asked for an adjudication order against Jivraj who is the brother of Jetha Nursey, an adjudicated insolvent.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, appeared for Jivraj.

The matter had come expartè before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod ; when Mr. Jinnah had proceeded half way, Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for Jivraj and opposed the application. Mr. Justice Macleod then adjourned the hearing and ordered the petitioning creditors to serve Jivraj with a notice of this application.

Under these circumstances, the parties came before His Lordship with a mass of evidence, each side having put in about fifteen affidavits.

Mr. Wadia raised a preliminary objection that the petition was not in proper form and the affidavit verifying it was not in the form prescribed by the Act. Mr. Wadia said that he would take this objection in course of his arguments if His Lordship so desired.

Mr. Jinnah then argued his motion. He said that the main object of opposing this application was to save a property worth Rs. 80,000 which stood in the joint family name. Jivraj, he said, was joint with Jetha and was also his partner. Jivraj had put his signature on contracts made by the firm of Jetha Nursey or Jetha Narsey and Company. Counsel then read affidavits sworn on behalf of Jivraj, from which it appeared that Jivraj's case was that after the filing of a partition suit against his brother and him, he had severed his partnership with his brother, and had signed the contracts, not as a partner, but under a power of attorney granted to him by Jetha.

Mr. Jinnah said that Jivraj had actually absented himself from Bombay when the firm was on the brink of insolvency and that he had kept a clerk of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Coy. to keep a watch every insolvency day in the High Court to enable him to oppose an application of this nature.

After hearing Mr. Jinnah, His Lordship examined Jivraj "viva voce." He told His Lordship that he never was a partner in the business of his brother. He had a share in one single transaction only. For his brother he had signed about 30 or 35 contracts. He did not sit at Jetha's pehdi. Jetha had pehdi, no where. Jetha conducted his business at the "divankhana" in the joint family house. He swore and said that he was not in Bombay in October, November and December last. He never came on a single day to Bombay. He was quite sure he was telling the truth.

At the instance of His Lordship Mr. Jinnah handed over a contract signed by the witness. It was dated the 25th October.

Witness stated that he had signed the contract at Kokao, his native place. Ghela Nensey had brought the contract to him for signature as Jetha had gone to Cutch and his whereabouts were unknown.

His Lordship had not concluded examining Jivraj till the Court rose for the day.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Convictions Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Bapu Mahomed Kasim and Samsoodin Bapu who were convicted of abatment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt respectively by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, and sentenced one year's and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson, instructed by Mr. P. D. Bhide, appeared for the first accused ; Mr. Bhide was for the second accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution story was that Mr. Ajgaonkar, the Vice-President of the Taluka Board of Chiplun, had obtained a couple of money decrees against the first accused and was proceeding with their execution. The second accused was his son. According to the accused, there was a long-standing feud between them and the complainant over some "khoti" matter and he had been constantly persecuting them on that account. Between 1 and 2 p. m., on the 31st March last, he was assaulted by the accused in a field, the first accused striking him on the legs with a stick, and the second accused squatting on his chest cut his nose with a knife.

The accused were convicted and sentenced as above.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the convictions, but reduced the sentence passed on the first accused to that of six months.

POLICE NEWS.

SPEECHES OF BEPIN PAL.

Books Seized.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Cowasji Pestigarah, appeared and reported, that in accordance with a warrant obtained from his Worship he had seized 200 copies of the book, containing the speeches of Bepin Chandra Pal, an Extremist, from the shops of book-sellers in Girgaum and C. P. Tank Road.

The Magistrate ordered that the books should be detained in Court pending the orders of Government in the matter.

POSSESSING A CARTRIDGE.

Inspector Bodley yesterday charged one Bomon Byram, an Irani coffee shopkeeper, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, with possessing one round of ammunition without a license.

Mr. Khurshed F. Narlman, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that on the afternoon of the 16th instant Inspector Bodley saw the accused in his shop standing and talking to Mr. Breman, a volunteer. The accused had a cartridge in his hand.

The accused said that he picked up the cartridge from a corner of his shop and seeing that Mr. Breman was a volunteer he showed it to him.

Being a technical offence, the accused was fined Rs. 5.

THIEVING GAS-FITTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Swama and Sunmon, Hindu gas-fitters, were charged with stealing two caps from the shop of Eduljt Byramji, at Kalbadevi Road.

The complaint was that the accused were engaged for fitting some gas pipes in the shop. In the evening after shutting

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 16th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell .....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Mazmok.....R I M S
R I M S Investigator...Lieut E W Danson (in charge) Survey Steamer
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut E W Danson (in charge) Survey steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 17.

Alavi .....2324 Gray..... B & P S N & Co
Budrie.....1613 Jones .....G Jeewanji & Sons
Delhi .....4785 Gordon.....P & O S N & Co
Homayun .....2154 Moloney .....B & P S N & Co.
Hydra..... 831 Kerslborn...P P Campbell & Co
Kola ..... 510 Morrison .....M M & Co
Lowther Range...2468 Blance .....P & O S N & Co
Mars .....2236 Goodwin .....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet.....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowahera .....1961 Rose.....M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Elliot.....T Morrison & Co
Nowahera.....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley.... B & H S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Dandolo.....	3085	Questa.....	Calcutta.....	19 S....	J Degrosi
B Clan Maclachlan...	3980	Gray.....	Marmagoa ...	28 S ..	James Finlay &Co
D & B Othello	3227	Webster	Hull.....	19 S	James Finlay & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis ...	Zanzibar...	20-S...	B & P S N.Co
H Ferozai	2006	Primrose	Jeddah...	24 S...	B & P S N & Co
K Glenclunny...	3067	Craig...	Hull...	Antwerp...	22 S.... J Mackintosh & Co
L Islami.....	1604	Green	Repairing...	B & P S N & Co	
M Naderi.....	1169	Gore	P Gulf.....	19 S...	B & P S N & Co
N Strathgarry	2840	Neill...	Philadelphia...	22-S ..	R A Willis
O Abydos...	1939	Smailes...	Rangoon...	18-S...	G Cassam
P Lady Carrington...	2489	Griffiths...	Mostyn Daeps.	27 S	W & A Graham & Co
Q Ariel.....	2208	Race.....	Dunkirk...	Antwerp...	18 S... W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bulimba.....	1607	Butler.....	Busreh.....	22 S...	M M & Co
2 Elysia.....	3930	Mitchell...	Liverpool...	25 S...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Markgraf	225	Michelsen.....	Durban...	20 S	A Standes & Co
7 Trantenfels	2932	Hupers	Karachi...	25 S	W & A Graham & Co
8 Ceylon Maru.....	8142	Pyne.....	Kobe.....	26 S ..	N Y Kaisha
10&11 Chupra.....	3954	Henderton...	Antwerp...	19 S	M M & Co
12&13 Himalaya...	3700	Spicer	London .	27 S...	P & O S N Co
14 Kasara	505	Elton...	Busrah...	18 S...	M M & Co
15 Nerbudda	1960	Meir.....	Calcutta...	18 S...	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....	513	Fakcera	Marmagoa	17 S...	B & S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...	524	Shamsoodin...	N F...	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
Kaveri.....	553	Mahomed.....	b'nager	23 S ..	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri.....	829	Ahmed...	N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....	547	Esmail.....	Karachi...	19 S...	B S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane Dredger Kala 401 B P Trust.

H W V D

Linga 951	Cuthbush...	Karachi...	19 S...	M M & Co	

M W D D

Strathroy.....2805	Pattimore ...	Baltimore ...	25 S	R A Willis

Offeids.

N Folmina.....2546	Vaneyken	Stream.....	17 S.....	The Captain

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
	Dandolo.....	Amilease	Veales.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Trocas	Miles	Aroe Bay.

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Kasara, Elton, Persian Gulf.
Do. Othello, Webster, Hull.
The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Dandolo, for Calcutta.
Do. Salsette for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,520 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 291 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuss and Co ; 50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales wool, L Bhimji ; 52 bales wool, M Ruttansee ; 17 bales wool, Balkishandas ; 60 cwts castor oil, L Abercrombie and Co ; 4,278 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—7,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 286 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co : 195 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—25 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 101 cwts dillseed, R Jeewandas and Co ; 920 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—6 bales twist, Mody and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Ce Ld; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Glenclunny s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—140 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy : 110 bales cotton. P Visram and Co ; 543 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Ariel s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—20,000 cwts rapeseed, Sandsy and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co : 195 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 130 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 165 bales cotton, M Bhimji : 3,150 cwts mowrasseed and 520 cwts myrabollams, W Beehar.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—15 cwts jardaloo and 375 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

The whole family

appreciates fresh baked home-made Tea Bread, Scones and Cakes that are made with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

The mixing is simple, the raising even, and the result delightful to all. Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new.

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing many interesting recipes.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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MAY BLOSSOM.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 18th August 1910.

THE MACKARNESS' PAMPHLET.

AFTER his reply to the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, Mr. Montagu expressed a hope that the Mackarness pamphlet would now be relegated to the obscurity which it deserved. We hoped so too. But Mr. Montagu has several times since referred to it in his speeches and according to Reuter the *Times* has afforded Mr. Mackarness a column of space wherein to protest. Towards the fulfilment of his hope, the Under Secretary of State for India adopted precisely the wrong procedure. When Lieutenant Sutor the other day was placed under close arrest and it was announced he was to be tried by court-martial for writing a pamphlet on military matters, all England demanded copies and got them. If the military authorities had gone quietly to work, no one would have been any the wiser, and instead of thousands going into circulation there might have been only a few hundreds. An exactly similar mistake has been made concerning the Mackarness pamphlet and the very official who desired that it should be relegated to obscurity, has given it the widest possible advertisement and the British public will not only buy, but send copies out here where its publication is prohibited. Of course, Mr. Montagu attacked the pamphlet and challenged the statements it contained, and there he would have been wise to leave it, for after all it could have had but little weight, for although he may be regarded as possessing some reliable information concerning Cape Colony, he never has been and never will be recognised as an authority on India. As a lawyer and a man of education we should not have expected him to leave himself open to attack in any of his literary work and to have run the risk of being charged with misrepresentation.

In the House of Commons, on July 26, according to the official report of the Debate, Mr. Montagu said : "The point of my occupying the time of the House now is to say something about this pamphlet of Mr. Mackarness. I do hope that the House will believe that it was in no light-hearted frame of mind I approached the consideration of this pamphlet which began when I had to answer questions on it. Mr. Mackarness was a Member of this House and was a colleague of mine. His political principles are the same as my own. All the more keenly, therefore, do I regret the fact that he has sacrificed his great position and used the weight of his name and reputation for the publication of a pamphlet that has been prepared in this way. It will be fresh in the memory of the House that I was permitted by the kindness of my honourable friend the member for Merthyr Tydvil to interrupt him in his speech, when I think I proved up to the hilt the charge I made that Mr. Mackarness has employed garbled quotations. Every time a quotation appears in this pamphlet with omissions marked by asterisks or dots he omitted something in favour of the police. On the last page Mr. Mackarness regrets that the Government of India have never issued any order prohibiting torture. That is a serious statement to make in this pamphlet. Of course it is true. The British Government have never issued an official order against murder, for murder is punishable in this country and torture is punishable in India." Mr. Montagu did not deny the imperfections of the Indian police, but, as he explained, it is not possible to produce a complete reform of a faulty force in a year, in a decade or even fifty years. That improvement has been, as is claimed, the most earnest attempt of the British Government and of the Indian Government during the last sixty years, during which the police have formed the subject of a series of Commissions of Inquiry, the last of which was appointed in 1902 by Lord Curzon. The findings of that Commission were adopted and Mr. Montagu says that effect has already been given to most of the proposals and the work of reorganisation is still in progress. The latter part of the statement is undoubtedly true, but there may be two opinions as to the former.

Mr. Montagu made much of efforts of the police to secure convictions and explained that to work for a confession, as it is euphemistically termed, has been inherited from pre-British times as the best mode of procedure in a criminal trial, and that little help is obtained from the people in bringing criminals to book. Having regard to this, the Under Secretary did not think it at all surprising that isolated instances of abuse may sometimes be found. "But by improving the police by the vigorous prosecution of malefactors, by the expenditure of money, reorganisation must be gradually effected and is going on with a determination which no honest man can doubt." Mr. Montagu contrasted the reports of various Commissions in demonstration of the point and in justification of the prohibition of the pamphlet said that to collect instances of abuse, many improved, some proved to be false, to take quotation from their context and garble them, to represent as findings of a Commission what is merely a report of popular opinion ; to quote a statement of an interested party as being an account of what happened in the very words of the official resolution, to say that the Indian Government has never prohibited torture when it is punished with seven years' penal servitude, to ignore any Government action to stop these abuses and to represent the Government as ignorant or supine, callous and tolerant of bad practices ; "whether this be the work of a Hindu agitator or an ex-Member of Parliament," exclaimed Mr. Montagu, "it is seditious, dangerous and ought to be stopped." It was a pity Mr. Mackarness had no more capable champion in the House than Mr. Keir Hardie who explained that to him the meaning of the charge was that "Mr. Mackarness is a dishonest man who gives garbled and unfair extracts from a Royal Commission and that he has tried to shield those who are guilty of sedition." But he also sought to show that the real object which Mr. Mackarness had in view in writing the pamphlet, was to demonstrate that whilst the Police Commissioner had recommended certain reforms those reforms have not been carried out. Mr. Keir Hardie doubtless did his best ; but Mr. Mackarness would have probably felt happier to-day had he nominated some member of his own calibre to cross swords with the Under Secretary of State for India in a matter of this description.

PEEL'S FAREWELL TO HARDINGE.

THE Under Secretary of State for India in his recent Budget speech made, as our London correspondent said, a great hit by quoting in his peroration in connection with the appointment of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the words addressed by Sir Robert Peel to the new Viceroy's grandfather when he was on the eve of his departure for India sixty-six years ago. That speech of Peel and indeed all the other speeches on that occasion, when the Directors of the East India Company entertained their new Governor-General at a banquet, are worth looking up just now as some of the sentiments expressed in them are very appropriate to-day, though the circumstances have, of course, much changed during the two generations that have elapsed. The Chairman of the East India Company, Captain John Shepherd, presided, and besides Peel, who was then Prime Minister, the distinguished company present, included the great Duke of Wellington, Lord Combermere, the hero of Bharatpore, and Lord Dalhousie who was four years later to succeed Lord Hardinge in the Governor-Generalship. Sir Robert Peel in his speech dealt at some length on our relations with India and what he said is even more applicable to-day. For instance, what can be more apt than these words about the commercial relations of England and India ? "In a commercial point of view, we feel the importance of that Empire, because seeing the extent of the competition to which our commerce is exposed, and the jealousy there is on the part of other nations of our commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence, it is of the utmost importance to cultivate commercial relations with India, which can only succeed by means of a reciprocity of advantages and the maintenance of the prosperity of India itself." We do not think any statesman of to-day can improve on these words which contain in a sentence our true commercial policy towards India.

No less striking are the words in which he spoke about moral influences. "There are moral influences independent of military powers and commercial prosperity, which enable a country to hold high position among nations of the world, and nothing that we could say would conduce so much to that moral influence as, to be able to exhibit the example of a beneficent rule over millions of our fellow-creatures in the East, enjoying the blessings of trade, of the emancipation from a state of slavery, and guaranteed the possession of life and liberty, by establishing civil liberty on a sure foundation." The Duke of Wellington also delivered a speech in which as a soldier he naturally dwelt on the recent exploits of British arms in Afghanistan and Sind. Lord Hardinge also spoke on the occasion, and his grandson to-day can use no better words in taking leave of his friends at home to assume his arduous task in this country. "I go out with the most sincere desire to exert my best efforts to serve the public, and if Providence bless my efforts as long as those principles shall guide them, I may hope in some respects to be able to contribute to the advancement of the mighty and mutual interests of England and India. I hope that the people of India will derive all the blessings of peace in the amelioration of their condition, their improvement, their education, in short, all those advantages which constitute the happiness and secure the prosperity of a nation. These are the objects to which I shall turn my attention ; and I hope I shall be able to show that I am as anxious as the people of this country can be, that the blessings of peace shall follow the successes of war,—that great as the distance may be between this country and an Indian possessions we are united in one common interest—that those peaceful pursuits shall be encouraged among the people of India which are necessary in order to secure their lasting prosperity and happiness." Altogether this banquet, in honour of Lord Hardinge, of Lahore, in 1844, was remarkable for the excellent speeches it called forth, and furnishes interesting reading at this moment when his grandson is, as we trust, preparing to follow in his footsteps.

GERMAN COLONIAL COTTON.

IN the interesting paper on "Cotton-Growing in the German Colonies" which Mr. Moritz Schauz, of Chemnitz, read before the International Cotton Congress at Brussels, it was pointed out that a great similarity exists between the work of the British Cotton Growing Association and that of the Sub-Committee of the German Colonial Committee, which attends to that department. Similar causes have led to their formation in both countries. The German cotton spinner, like his British colleague, is looking for a site for his cotton-fields where the advantages may be combined of regular climate, cheap labour and cheap transport. They too find the best prospect of securing them in Africa. Germany commenced cotton-growing in her colonies in 1901, and from a start on a very modest scale she has advanced to an annual production of over 3,000 bales of 550. lbs each. This, of course, is an infinitesimal quantity compared with her consumption, which runs to some 1,800,000 bales a year, but developments of this character must necessarily be slow. There must be years of experiment before the most suitable varieties of cotton can be finally selected, and years of instruction to produce thoroughly competent cultivators. The education of the farmer has been taken up with great vigour by the German organisation, both in Togoland and in German East Africa. In Togo an experimental station and school has been established at which some hundred young natives are learning how to grow cotton, and these will presently return to their own districts, where, if expectations be fulfilled, they will become centres of enlightenment and of local initiative. Something of the same kind is being attempted in Eastern Africa, where the cotton is of finer quality. The Cotton-Growing Association again is turning renewed attention to Northern Africa and it is being considered whether developments, which will be both more rapid and on a larger scale, cannot be achieved in the Soudan. The latest annual returns show that the yield of the Egyptian crop has been steadily declining. The experiments of both countries are being carried out in the friendliest spirit. Both are working for the general good, and anything that either is able to accomplish is always open to inspection.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta on Sunday next, arriving at Sambalpur the following day and at Balasore on the 24th instant. He remains at Balasore till Friday night, and returns to Calcutta on Saturday, the 25th instant. The party accompanying His Honour will be Captain R. C. B. Williams, Private Secretary, Captain E. Magniac, Aid-de-Camp, and the Hon. Mr. S. V. Devinge, officiating Chief Secretary.

IN connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's successor, the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali is also mentioned along with Mr. Ali Imam and Mr. Justice Davar.

THE "Indian World" says, that Mr. Bhupandra Nath Bose will introduce two important bills in the next Calcutta Session of the Imperial Legislative Council. One of these will deal with the Civil Marriage Act of 1872, and the other with the Press Act of this year.

THE long standing dispute with Alwar and neighbouring State of Bharatpur, in connection with the waters of the Buparel river, has recently been decided by the Secretary of State, and the Maharajah of Alwar laid with great state and ceremony the foundation stone of a mighty dam, which will be known as "Jev Samand."

AMONGST the cold weather visitors this year will be Colonel Sir Collin and Lady Scott Moncrieff. Sir Collin came out in Lord Curzon's time as president of the Irigation Commission and it is expected that during his coming tour he will doubtless take all the available opportunities to study the development of irrigation in recent years.

RIVER Poonpoon on the Patna Gya line has risen, flooding a number of villages and rendering many of the inhabitants homeless. Bankipore itself is also partially under water and Futwa Road is breached in several places. The District Magistrate and the Engineer have gone to give help to the people at Futwa and the Deputy Magistrate to help those between the Poonpoon and the railway.

THE "Englishman" understands that Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee has declined the offer of a seat on the new Executive Council of Bengal. It has all along been evident that Dr. Mukerjee could hardly be expected to accept it, while it involved the sacrifice of his prospects of a High Court Judge's pension ; and the announcement of his refusal must be held to signify that the attempts to find a way round that obstacle have failed.

THE German postal authorities announce that the idea of Anglo-German telephonic communication must be temporarily abandoned. It is explained that speech can be only transmitted indistinctly over cables connecting with long overhead telegraph lines, such as would be necessitated by connection with the Anglo-French or Anglo-Belgian cables. The German authorities will renew their experiments for an Anglo-German telephone after the new Anglo-French cable—which is being "loaded" according to a new invention, aiming at the more distinct transmission of speech—is in operation.

THE marriage between Captain Alan James Murray Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Indian Army), son of the late Major-General William Henry Binny, Bengal Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Binny, of Crespigny House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Frederick Arthur Crisp, of the Manor House, Godalming, will take place at Godalming Church on Tuesday, August 16.

THE engagement is announced of Capt. A. C. L. Tyrrell, 25th Cav., Frontier Force, fourth son of Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell, Indian Army, to Sylvia, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Croysdale, of Hawke House, Sunbury-on Thames.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SIR JOHN MUIR MACKENZIE.

I DO not know if there is any town in India where the relations between Indians and Europeans are, as a general rule, so satisfactory as in Bombay. At no period, within my memory were the feelings between the two communities so strained as during the wild and frenzied excitement over the Ilbert Bill. Bengal went mad over it, and there was a free interchange of virulent, and at times vulgar abuse between the opposing sections. But even during that trying moment, Bombay kept its head tolerably cool ; its newspapers, Indian and Anglo-Indian, whatever side they espoused, maintained a high and dignified tone ; and the meeting held by natives in support of the Bill in the Town Hall, crowded as it was to overflowing, was, considering the occasion, remarkably orderly and decorous. The proceedings were not marred by any ebullition of temper on the part of any of the speakers or the audience. I am led to recall the episode of a generation back by the valedictory addresses and entertainments given, here and elsewhere, to Sir John Muir Mackenzie and his wife by all classes of the native community. They are warm and hearty, and as given to an official, have a happy significance. Some of us are ready to sneer at the whole class of European officials serving in India. When they are described as "sun-dried bureaucrats," it is believed that all their failings and infirmities have been summed up faithfully in this pithy phrase. The sincerity and cordiality of the greetings of Indians to Sir John may be taken as an instance in support of the argument that it is possible even for a bureaucrat to reveal some signs of grace that, sun-dried or not, his heart may still be something better than an arid desert, responding to the genial influences of nature. Sir John claims too much, I am afraid, for the class to which he belongs, when he not only absolves them, unreservedly, from the imputation of lack of sympathy, but further maintains that their extreme accessiblity rather prevents them from getting through their office work. Native opinion, take it for what it is worth, is not in agreement with this view. I just refer to this point, not with the object of harping upon a much too hackneyed theme, but only to observe that what Sir John has said of the entire class is certainly true of himself. He has, in his later official career especially, given many proofs of a kind and generous nature, both on the social, as well as the official, side of his life. As a distinguished public servant, he has given to the country of his best. I am disposed to set a particularly high value on his efforts to improve the agriculture of the Presidency. Under his guidance and inspiration, the Agricultural Department has laboured hard to instil into the peasantry the advantages of a more scientific mode of cultivation. Agriculture is the staple industry of India, and if it is possible, by means of improved methods, to secure, as has been confidently urged time and again, a crop thirty or fifty per cent higher than is obtainable under the primitive conditions of the present, one may console himself with the reflection, that there is in this country an ample reserve of resources still left untapped. In this sphere of his work Sir John took immense interest, and the blessings, which are the portion of the man who makes two blades of grass grow, where one grew before, may, in some small measure at least, be bestowed upon him.

UNION OF HEARTS.

Would it be but a far-fetched fancy to suppose that the influence of his wife, unconscious as it may be, might have put more sympathy and imagination into the official work of Sir John ? When Sir Vithaldas Damodar, in his speech at the public entertainment, commended him for having carried out the policy of suspension and remission, in troublous times, in a sympathetic and liberal spirit, may we not ascribe it, in some part, to "the power behind the throne ?" It is beyond question that the last five years of his office have borne the richest fruit, and this was the period Lady Muir Mackenzie's stay among us. This may be but a lucky coincidence, and I may not be right in my speculation as to the relationship of cause and effect in this instance. But right or wrong, I am sure Sir John will be pleased with it, even though it were an idle fancy. He is full himself of the endearing qualities of his wife. Replying to the speech of welcome at the public entertainment, he observed : "In that speech I find myself overpraised. But I am not going to say that I think you have over-praised my dear wife. A man, who boasts of himself, is justly condemned. But no man was ever blamed for being proud of his wife. I am as enthusiastically proud, as any of you, of what she has done to help on the union of hearts among the different communities." The language is felicitous and true, in which he opens his heart on the love and esteem he bears to his consort. I have heard nothing but praise of this lady from those who have come in contact with her. She might well say of herself that she found the East a calling. She came here, and her sensitive nature and her ardent imagination were seized by its witchery. As may be gathered from her utterances, she is great upon the rights of womankind generally, and she is equally earnest about the wrongs of Indian womanhood. The sense of their inferiority and forlornness drew her more strongly towards them, and so she endeavoured, by means of social institutions and pleasant intercourse, to bring them together and contribute to their happiness. We cannot say of Lady Muir Mackenzie that she is just an amiable woman, all "nods and becks and wreathed smiles." She was not one of those who manifest superficial sweetness on occasions, believing it to be the proper and seemly thing to do. Her association with her Indian sisters was more spontaneous and natural. The feeling, as it sprung from her heart, was deep-seated and genuine. She consorted with them, as did Miss Clarke, moved by love, quickened, as I believe, by pity. It is easy, then, to understand why Indian women were, in their turn, drawn towards her, and were so eager to do her honour. Would there were more ladies of this type !

BACK TO IRAN !

Judging from their newspapers, there is a great deal of social and religious unrest among the Parsis at present. There are busy heads among them that are always occupied about matters of communal interest. Some are burning with a desire to improve their moral and religious condition, others their social and economic condition. Their eagerness is a welcome proof of the energy and public spirit of the race, which has secured for it a place in the front rank of the Indian peoples. The Parsis seem to think they are losing ground in their competition with the sister communities, and many are the schemes and projects devised, with the object of enabling them to retain their position. There is often a strong, and even bitter, difference of opinion as to the means, but their common interest in matters pertaining to their progress and welfare never wanes. They are exercised at the present moment over a proposal that a number of Parsis should emigrate to Persia and establish themselves in trade and business in their old home. It is believed that the country presents a vast field to the enterprising adventurer, that its splendid resources await development by human skill and industry, and that the new "regime" which may be taken as enlightened, will be glad to welcome Parsis as pioneers of commerce and industry. The proposal would have been eagerly taken up by the susceptible and emotional Parsi, but that some of their influential papers have been throwing cold water upon it, and I believe they have good reason on their sides. The state of Persia, since it has been divided into nationalists and reactionaries, has been far more unsatisfactory than ever it was before, misrule is rampant, and life and property are insecure in many parts of the country. In these circumstances, it would be sheer folly to undertake a quixotic adventure in search of fame and fortune. It is true that a Parsi will have protection as a British subject. But his person and property will not be held sacred, on that account, by the brigands who infest the country. All this is true enough, and I may add that it would be folly, even at the best of times, to go there without a definite aim and a well-considered plan, in the vague hope that, once they are in their old home the earth will yield to them readily of its abundance. But I should not, at the same time, advise my Parsi friends to banish the idea of going there from their mind. Their associations may put themselves in communication with the authorities in Teheran, with the object of ascertaining the prospects of the foreign settler. They may also depute some competent men to undertake an industrial survey of the country and collect reliable facts and information.

VISION OF ENTERPRISE.

To Iran ! I can well imagine what a thrilling trumpet-call it would be to Parsi enthusiasm. It acquires up a vision of a glorious empire which has perished altogether, of a soil flowing with milk and honey, of orchards laden heavily with fruit of untold treasures lying hidden and unexplored beneath the ground. The average Parsi is the creature of strong gusts of momentary enthusiasm; but he is shrewd and practical withal. He knows he has thriven amazingly under the British rule and will think twice before he will pack up his things and go to Iran.

DIOS.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the solicitors of Mr. Haji Hussam Vardana forwarding copy of the correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner regarding their clients' application for replacing by a three-quarter inch water connection the existing half an inch connection at his premises at Dadar. It was stated that the Commissioner refused to entertain the application and they trusted the Committee would grant the application as soon as possible.

The Commissioner reporting on the subject stated that the solicitors' statement that their client was refused more than one-single tap was notcorrect. The property consisted of one ground and two upper floors, and had 4 taps on each floor making in all 12 taps. The Water Engineer reported that the present water connection supplied 12 to 15 gallons of water per head per day and that was sufficient It more was wanted the party should have storage tank on the premises. The larger connection did not appear necessary.

The Committee resolved to reply to the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's report.

BUILDINGS CONDITION RULES.

The Committee also considered a letter to the Chair from Mr. Anant Shivaji Desaji forwarding for orders, copy of a correspondance with the Assessor and Collector and the Commissioner regarding a dispute as to the period during which a property should be vacant so as to entitle the owner to one-fifth drawback. He submitted that if a tenement or two remained vacant for two to three months in a year, Condition 2(b) of the Drawback Rules ... ought to be considered as satisfied and requested the Committee's decision as to whether the interpretation put by the Assessor and Collector upon the Rules in connection with his claims for drawback in respect of his properties was correct.

This condition runs as follows :—

"2. A drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner in cases falling within either of the following classes, and in no others, viz. :—

(b) Buildings which are let for dwelling purposes in separate tenements, each consisting of two or more rooms and which in the opinion of the Commissioner are usually or frequently vacant."

The Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner for report,

ALLEGED GUTTER NUISANCE.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from Mr. J. S. Banaji stating that there was a danger of a serious epidemic owing to the main gutters of the Gowalia Tank Road having been choked up for the past ten days causing the privies of his premises as well as of his neighbours' premises to overflow in his compound. He added that in reply to an application addressed to the Health Department he had been referred to the Drainage Department and that he was surprised to see that, although, as he understood the Drainage Department had been informed of the matter, they had taken no steps to clear the road gutters.

The Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner for report.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. Busill, No. 23 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Gosport, and Lieut. Garnet, No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Quetta.

Lieut.-Col. Crampton, commanding heavy batteries at Nowgong, is transferred to the Home Establishment at Harwick.

Captain A. M. Colville, No. 24 Heavy Battary, Woolwich, is transferred to No. 60, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Allahabad.

Major H. Biddulph, 90th Battary, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieut. Watson, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, embark for duty in India on the 8th September.

Captain C. T. Morris, 82nd Punjabis, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the N. W. Railway Volunteers.

Captain C. C. H. Hogg, R.E., Military Works Services, Quetta, has been appointed to the Public Works Department in the United Provinces.

Major H. C. Holman, General Staff Officer, 2nd grade Army Headquarters, is granted 6 months' leave on medical certificate.

The Government of India has directed that in future the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment should be known as Risalpur. This change has been necessitated by the fact that much inconvenience has arisen from the confusion of old Nowshera with the New Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment and that telegrams and letters have constantly been delayed owing to delivery to the wrong addresses. The choice of a new name was the subject of some consideration but eventually it was decided that Risalpur was most suitable for a station which would contain mounted troops only. The new designation should dispose of all postal difficulties in future.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of bathroom accommodation, in 97 third class bogie carriages, for the Rajputana Malwa Railway, and also the transfer of the stores depot of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Narculdanga to Kanchrapara.

Mr. D. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and

AN EDWARD VII MEMORIAL.

NOVEL ANGLO-GERMAN SCHEME.

Generous Gift of Sir E. Cassel.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Reuter wires from Berlin that it is announced there that Sir Ernest Cassel has given £200,000, in remembrance of King Edward and out of respect for the Kaiser, to endow a scheme to aid indigent Germans in England, and indigent Britishers in Germany. He hopes thereby to improve Anglo-German relations. The trustees are King George and the Emperor William.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Sir E. Cassel, interviewed in London, said the endowment was purely in commemoration of King Edward, and there was no idea of promoting Anglo-German peace, but he would be delighted if it contributed to that end.

THE BRUSSELS FIRE.

DeBeers' Diamonds in the Debris.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Reuter wires from Brussels that a Chubb safe, a replica of that built for the Koh-i-Noor, contains the DeBeers' diamonds, and £10,000 sterling.

The authorities say, it is intact, though at the bottom of the debris.

Consultations are proceeding with a view to rebuilding the British section.

GERMAN LINER ASHORE.

Probable Total Loss.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Lloyd's wires from East London that the German East Africa liner, "Khedive," has struck on Cape Morgan and been abandoned. She is considered a total loss.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Reuter wires from East London that the crew of the "Khedive" was saved with the exception of the third officer, who was drowned.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Abbey Funeral Declined.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The Dean of Westminster has offered to allow the interment of Florence Nightingale in the Abbey, but the provisions of her will have compelled the executors to decline.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Florence Nightingale will be buried privately at West Wellow, Wiltshire, on August 29th, in accordance with her wishes. A memorial service will be held simultaneously in St. Paul's Cathedral. Their Majesties will be represented.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

Rebuff to Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Reuter wires from New York that the Republican State Committee has unanimously appointed Vice-President Sherman, as temporary Chairman of the State Convention to be held at Saratoga on September 27th, rejecting the motion to appoint Mr. Roosevelt.

The appointment is particularly coveted as the Chairman, at the opening of the Convention, outlines the policy of the Republican Party.

A BARONESS' MARRIAGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The Baroness Eckhardstein was quietly married to-day in Lincolnshire to Captain Archibald Weigall.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Money rates are hardening on the continued Continental gold demand, and prospective gold shipments to Egypt and South America. The private discount rate is 2⅝.

CHILIAN PRESIDENT DIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Chilian President, Senor Pedro Montt, has died suddenly at Bremen of heart failure.

[Senor Pedro Montt who was elected President in 1906 was the son of Manuel Montt who sat in the Presidential chair from 1851-61 and laid the foundations of the development of the Republic. He was born in 1848 and had been successively Deputy Senator, Minister of State, Diplomatist and Vice-President of the Council of State. As Minister he held the portfolios of Justice, Finance and Industry, and has also been Premier. He was first a candidate for the Presidency in 1901, when he was defeated by Senor Riesco, but for the term 1906-11 he was elected by a coalition of Nationalists, Liberals and Radicals, in which even a few Conservatives joined.]

PRIZE FIGHT PROHIBITED.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

New York telegrams state that the acting Mayor has prohibited the fight between Lang and Kaufmann.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Northamptonshire has beaten Derbyshire at Northampton, by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Worcestershire at Dover, by an innings and 19 runs.

FLYING FROM PARIS.

Attempts to Cross to London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The aviator Moisant started from Paris at five o'clock last evening to fly to London. He halted at Amiens.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Calais that M. Moisant started for London this morning in a strong breeze, flying well.

A later telegram reports that he passed Calais intending to proceed to London in one flight. He subsequently crossed the Channel, passed Dover and before two o'clock was approaching Ashford, following the railway to London.

Mr. Latham, who is at present at Amiens intends to fly to London via Boulogne.

Reuter telegraphs from Paris that the finish of the aeroplane race was made the occasion of a great sporting fete. Thousands waited the night long. M. Leblanc was the first to arrive from Amiens. He passed over the Eiffel Tower and down-planed amid frantic excitement. He received an ovation. Mr. Aubrun came in the next, flying at a height of 1,200 feet. Both the two aviators were carried shoulder high in triumphant procession.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Sailors' Small Wages.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Reuter wires from Copenhagen that a leader of Sailors and Firemen's Union, announces that the International Congress will be held there on 23rd August and a fortnight's strike of all European sailors and firemen will be proposed. The Union declares that a strike is necessary owing to the desperate conditions under which the men are working. They are willing however, to negotiate with shipowners. Admiral Richelieu, in an interview, said that several lines made none or little profit and were unable to raise their wages. The strike would merely be worse for men.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A semi-official communique, issued in Vienna, states that in view of excellent relations happily existing between Austria and Turkey, conversations between Hakki Pasha and Count von Aehrenthal on important questions which have lately come to the forefront have been of very cordial character.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN TURKEY.

Egyptian Papers Interdicted.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that Government has prohibited the entry into Turkey of the Egyptian newspaper "El Moayed."

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

President Fallieres has left Berne for Paris after being cordially entertained in Switzerland.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Welcome from China.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Chinese Government has wired, welcoming the German Crown Prince.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

By the last mail comes scanty news regarding the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to India. His Imperial Highness will probably land during Christmas week in Calcutta and after visiting Darjeeling may have a brief shoot in Cooch Behar, visit Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gwalior, Agra, Jeypore, Hyderadad, Bikanir, Delhi and Lahore in the tour and after Bombay his destination will be homeward. Sir Harold Stuart who gained his K. C. V. O., for so carefully protecting our present King and Queen during their Indian tour may come out in November to make preliminary arrangements, while perhaps a political officer will also be attached to the staff.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Disorder and Anarchy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

A Shiraz correspondent, writing on July 30, says:—What the Kashgais under Solat intend towards the Bakhtiaris is still unknown. Small bodies of them have arrived in Ispahan at intervals. Representations to Solat on the matter elicited a reply that his tribesmen were greatly incensed at the ill-treatment of Gharib Khan, a Kashgai and a large monetary indemnity to him would soothe his feelings and of the Kashgais. The Governor of Ispahan has delivered up all the effects and horses confiscated by him from Charib Khan. Disorder in Persia is seen to be spreading everywhere, Kermansh is one of the towns, experiencing an upheaval for the first time. Doudkhan has taken possession of Kermanshah raising the standard on behalf of the ex-Shah. Everything is at a deadlock at Shiraz and the people are very anxious to see the Governor turned out.

RAILWAY BREACHES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA, AUGUST 17.

The breaches between Silyari and Mandhar have been repaired except one at mile 502½, where a diversion has been laid, passenger and mail trains being passed over to-day without transhipment. A diversion has also been laid between Birsoli and Hatta Road and through booking resumed on the Satpura line.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

Seizure of M. P.'s' Letters.

INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

British politicians strongly resent the imputation suggested by the seizure of their correspondence in Calcutta. The letters are mostly formal acknowledgements of appeals from the son of the deported Kumar Mitter.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc writes to papers that the telegram suggests a very gravest charge and he owes it to his honour to prevent a charge ever being framed. He explains that a relative of one of the Indians proceeded against, wrote to him. He acknowledged the letter, pointing out that he knew nothing of Indian affairs, for he had no purpose to mix himself in the grave problem on which he was not competent to speak. Mr. Belloc emphasises the importance that his reputation for honour and loyalty to the country should not be questioned.

Mr. Lupton, interviewed by the "Daily Express," said he objected in the House of Commons to the deportations without trial and he consequently received many letters from India. He does not think that his replies expressed any special opinion though he would not say definitely that they did not.

Letter from Sukumar Mitra, dated 8th April 1909, is printed, thanking Mr. Lupton for his warm interest in the deportees, including his father.

In a letter, dated 13th July, 1909, Mr. Lupton, in reply to one from Sukumar, dated 17th June, said he would be glad if any words of his helped to obtain fair treatment for Hindus. He thought continued action by members of Parliament and continual protests would reduce deportations and in the meantime it was only necessary for Indian gentlemen to pursue usual, peaceful, and constitutional methods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Early this morning, the police searched the residence of Bomkesh Mukerjee at 195, Bowbazar Street, in connection with the Khulna dacoity case. The house was subjected to a minute search resulting in the seizure of a large amount of papers and documents alleged to be of an incriminating nature. Gold ornaments and bracelets alleged to be proceeds of the Baikram Khulna dacoity.

Bomkesh Mukerjee and Keshab Chunder Raf alias Satish Chunder Mukerjee were arrested yesterday morning on presenting a note for Rs. 1,000 at Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. which was alleged to be part of a theft of Rs. 200,000 from the house of a rich zemindar of Cossipore some two years ago. The two accused were discharged in that case last evening.

Both accused on being released were re-arrested in connection with the Khulna dacoity case. The accused were placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police who remanded them for further enquiries. The police then searched Keshab's house and took away some copies of Arabindo Ghose's papers, "Dharma" and "Karmojogin."

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Further raids were carried out by the Calcutta Police in the northern suburbs this morning in quest of some property relating to recent cases. At a students' mess in Sitaram Ghosh's Street, where the police expected to arrest one of the boarders, named Keshub Chandra Mukerjee, in connection with a recent theft of notes and jewellery at Cossipore, several letters and other papers alleged to be connected with the Dacca Conspiracy Case, were found. Keshub was not found in the house, but was afterwards arrested at another house in Hidarsm Bannerjees Lane, which was also raided. Another search took place at 196 Bowbazaar Street, where a lot of correspondence alleged to be concerned with the Cossipore theft case was seized as well as some jewellery, and the owner of the house, Bomkesh Chandra Mukerjee, was arrested.

ARMS ACT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

In the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, was heard yesterday a case, in which a youth named Bhola Nath Chakrabutty, a resident of Faridpore, was charged under the Arms Act with having in his possession revolvers, guns, cartridges, at 11, Kumubliatolah lane.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to be released on bail of Rs 1,000 and the case was adjourned to the 23rd instant.

GUNS IN PILLOW CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The Monsha political dacoity case is being enquired into by the Magistrate of Jessore. In this case Upen and seven other Bengalees are the accused. The prosecution story is that Upen and Hem went to Monsha a day before the dacoity. Four of the other accused went on the day of the occurrence to Binodpur, and had revolvers, guns, and phojalis, in pillow cases or bundles. On reaching Binodpur, they purchased oil and food on the Nibbish Khali bridge. They brought out the arms and proceeded in a body to Monsha to commit the dacoity. The case has been adjourned to the 22nd instant.

GERMAN ARTIST DEPORTED FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 17.

Heinrich Carl De Hannke, an artist of German nationality, well-known in various parts of India, who gained notoriety here in Hannke Frankel defamation case, was served with a notice by the police under order of Major-General Kenyon Slaney through Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, under section 211, Secunderabad Cantonment's Code, with notice ordering him to leave the Cantonments within 48 hours. He left by the mail this morning for Bombay.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUITS.

Startling Allegations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

On the resumption of the hearing of the Midnapore case to-day, Mr. Dutt continuing his address, said that on the 3rd September 1908, Mr. Weston passed an order authorising Moulvi and Lal Mohun to visit the under trial prisoners in jail. They were authorised to visit the prisoners so that they might use their influence to dissuade Santosh and Surendra from repudiating their signatures on the petitions of retraction. On the 2nd September Lal Mohun went to Peary's house using at the same time the influence of gentlemen, whose name Counsel did not desire to disclose at the present moment, to induce Peary to write to his son to resign from the position which he had taken up. Peary and his son would not fall in with the idea of Lal Mohun. Then Ashu was arrested on the 7th September.

"My Lord," continued Mr. Dutt, "there is a count of everything. But there is absolutely no count of these scandalous proceedings. This Ashu who has been from the 24th of July till the 15th of August constantly visiting these police officers and this Ashu who has been visiting Mr. Weston, this Ashu who was looking after his father's and brother's cases in Court and this Ashu on whom all sorts of pressure was brought to bear to induce his brother to retract his confession was not arrested before. But having failed in their attempts they arrested Ashu on the 4th. Not only was he arrested but a false case of obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties was started by Moulvi and Lal Mohan against Ashu's father and mother. Mr. Cornish who was District Superintendent of Police in name there, would not sanction the prosecution and the result was this. Under very painful circumstances Mr. Cornish was transferred from Midnapore immediately after this incident. Why he was transferred of course it would be for Mr. Cornish to relate. But the fact remains that he would not be party to these iniquitous proceedings of Mr. Weston's creatures."

Continuing counsel said his Lordship would find no attempt spared on the part of police to fabricate false evidence for the purpose of supporting these false confessions, even such as Feudatory Chiefs were not excepted. It was one of biggest nets that the investigating police officers had spread, not in furtherance of justice, but with a view to levy blackmail and to extort bribes from these men who included the most respectable and the wealthiest in the district. Moulvi Mozarul Huq did not spare anyone and the names included 154 persons. Among these was Babu Jamini Nath Mullick who was arrested and ultimately discharged at the instance of Mr. Sinha. This gentleman's house was searched. The Moulvi told Jamini Nath Mullick that if he wanted to save himself he must spend Rs. 10,000. The Moulvi said "You will have to spend Rs. 10,000 now, but after you are arrested even Rs. 1,00,000 will not save you. Jamini Babu went off to Chattal where he was pursued by police officers who in his zamindari divested him of his revolver and arms for which he had a license. When he came back and showed no intention to do what was suggested he was arrested. Even the Rajah of Moisadal whose existence depended upon the British Rule in India was arrested and put into hajut and was ultimately discharged by Mr. Sinha. That being a time of panic there was no difficulty in extorting and levying blackmail from timid people and this was a conspiracy deliberately started by Mr Weston."

The case is proceeding.

POLICE DINNER TO LORD MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Indian police dinner will take place at the United Service Club, Chalet, on the 13th October, His Excellency the Viceroy having consented to be present. The President will be Mr. E. Lee, French Inspector General of Police in the Punjab. The guests will include H. E. the Viceroy, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Louis Dane, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Earle, Mr. Cleveland, Director General of Criminal Inteligence, and other officials.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

Later information regarding the double tragedy, which one Evans, who was employed as Electrical Engineer in North-Western Railway, shot Lawrence and then shot himself, states that Evans and his wife and Lawrence visited a cinematograph show behind Lockwoods Hotel. A quarrel commenced there and it was as they were walking home that Evans pulled out his revolver and fired some shots at Lawrence, one wounding him in the thigh. It was during a temporary absent of House Surgeon who had gone to fetch some dressings that Evans entered the hospital ward and fired the second shot at Lawrence as he lay on his bed. Lawrence died in hospital early this morning.

PROSCRIBED PICTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, has proscribed under the Press Act, a Bengali pamphlet, headed "Yugantar," 1317, fourth year, and also a picture containing representation of the fight between Mahalakshmi and Mahishashur drawn, and published by one Sridhar Nagarkar, of Nasik, as picture presents as worthy of honour some persons and known to be opposed to maintenance of law and order.

PENNELL VS. CLARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

The Judge, Small Causes Court, to-day, passed orders in the suit, Pennell, vs Clark, directing the plaints to be amended according to the law and refiled by 24th instant. Holding that the amended plaint already filed contained highly objectionable features, the plaintiff was directed to expunge from the plaint words, "trader and Government servant" which amounted to describing defendant as a criminal and to describe him by his correct official designation.

The hearing is fixed for 25th instant.

As a result of the Mahomedan deputation to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, some Arya gentlemen of Delhi waited similarly upon him and said that the provocation first came from the Mahomedans who abused their religion.

"IT'S DOGGED AS DOES IT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The courtesy of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, Bombay, has given us the opportunity of studying a table of the Japan Spinning and Weaving Mills somewhat similar to that issued annually by our local Millowners' Association. Both are deficient in information on many points of interest and importance to students of the Cotton Mill Industry, but the figures available may help to furnish grounds for some comparisons and for some reflections.

The comparisons, I shall attempt, will refer to the whole of the Japanese mills, but, in India, to the mills in the Island of Bombay only.

Both tables give the paid-up capital of the mills, but as these figures do not represent the Block Account costs of the respective groups, there is nothing to be learned from them as to the actual capital locked up in plant and buildings. Nor is it possible to ascertain the financial results of the working of these rivals. In Bombay, we have private-owned mills which, of course, do not publish any profit and loss statements, and the limited companies' accounts I have not secured. And any comparisons would not be possible, because the Japanese mills, though all limited companies, have not, so far as I can ascertain, any balance sheets in Bombay for reference.

The Bombay Millowners' Table covers the 12 months from the 1st July, 1909, to the 30th June, 1909, and the Japanese Table is for the calendar year, 1909.

SPINDLES.

The Japanese have added a full 100,000 spindles during the year, and they record a total of 1,954,892 installed, of which 1,578,506 were in work.

The total in Bombay Island increased in the 12 months from 2,724,683 to 2,800,345 and 2,534,886 were in daily work during 1908-9.

34 per cent. of the Bombay spindles are Mule and 66 per cent. Ring. In Japan, under 3 per cent. are Mule and the rest Ring.

The Japanese Table in a separate column which also contains the number of looms has an item of 227,574 "twist spindles." I am informed these are not weft spindles, but are doubling and sewing-cotton spindles and are wholly subsidiary. The number is considerable and further particulars are not forthcoming.

PRODUCTION.

The 1,578,506 Japanese spindles turned out 1,048,145 bales (400 pounds each) of yarn of an average count of 21'9. The 2,534,886 Bombay spindles turned out 908,119 bales of yarn of an average count of just under 16's. It is safe to calculate that if Japan had averaged the same count as Bombay, she would have produced no less than 1,391,000 bales. And on the basis of the actual production with spindles in both countries running full the comparison would be even more marked, the Japanese production amounting to 1,722,000 bales against Bombay's 984,000 bales. The great difference in production arises from the fact that the Japanese mills work longer hours and for more days than we do. It is not possible to find out how many hours the Bombay mills have averaged, for several of them work irregularly with electric light; nor for how many days, some having worked 308 and others 310 days during the period.

I think, however, that 13 hours per day actual running would prove under rather than over the mark, and taking this figure and multiplying it by 309, I give the Bombay mills credit for 4,017 hours in the 12 months. The Japanese ran 27'2 days per month and 22' 17 hours per day or a total of 7,236 hours in the year. In other words, Japan worked the equivalent of 556 days of 13 hours to our 309 days of 13 hours. When the new Factory Act becomes law, our yearly working hours (allowing a holiday for Sundays only) will be 3,756 hours only, and unless the shortened hours are compensated for by increased speeds and greater efficiency, our production will be reduced by 1/13th.

COUNTS.

The Japanese average count spun was 21'3 against our 16's. It strikes me as relatively high, for under 19 per cent. of our Bombay production exceeded 20's. And as the Japanese exports to China were probably well below rather than anything above their average, it indicates that the finer counts are in good demand in Japan, which in 1909 consumed just short of 75 per cent. of their total local manufacture of power-spun yarn.

OUTTURN.

From the calculations (and some as in the important matter of hours of working in Bombay are on estimates and not on actuals) it would seem that in outturn we are far behind our competitors. Japan actually produced 265 pounds per spindle of average 21'3 counts against our 140 pounds per spindle of average 16's. But converting their production to our average of 16's with 13 hours' working, their outturn comes to 195'1 pounds per spindle per annum against our 140'5 pounds. In other words, on a basis of 16's, Japan would have turned off an average of 10 oz. per spindle in 13 hours, against our 7'3 oz. in the same time.

NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

Bombay Island gives a total of 105,751 to man 39,264 looms and 2,584,886 spindles; Japan a total of 84,314 (in two shifts) for 13,813 looms and 1,578,506 spindles. I do not know what the proportion of hands to looms was in either country. But to make a rough calculation let us take 2 hands to 3 looms. On this basis Bombay had 79,575 hands for 2,534,886 spindles and Japan had 32,949 hands (i. e., half 84,314 less 9,208) to 1,578,506 spindles, or 30'7 hands per 1,000 spindles for Bombay against 20'8 for Japan.

If the spinning hands are 65,898 (84,314 less 18,416 for looms) and the Japanese weavers be paid the same average wage, as in the spinning department, the wage bill appears to come to 4'80 pies per pound of yarn average 21'3's count. Too much consideration, however, must not be given to this very low figure, for although it may be approximately accurate I believe that the Profit and Loss Statements would, if available, disclose the fact that wages do not form the whole of the remuneration of a Japanese mill-hand, and that free board and lodging in whole or part are provided.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The cotton piece-goods imported into Japan last year equalled about 46 per cent. of the production from their power-looms. But their power-looms are being added to, and together with their large hand-loom industry will be so much further protected by the new import duties that imported cloth, like imported yarn, must become a wholly negligible quantity. Whether with the existing plant and additions and extensions in progress the limit of home consumption of home-made cloth and yarn is not getting reached in Japan, it is impossible to say from the statistics available. But that Japan has great potentialities for further competition with Bombay in the China markets is undoubted, and wish her home trade made secure I look for the dumping of Japanese yarn and cloth at rates with which the free-trader cannot compete.

It would be instructive and useful if other comparisons could be made, but I think I have touched on all those possible under the circumstances. It must not be forgotten that the Japanese are using better cotton on the whole than we are, and further that the riots of 1908 and the disorganized working which followed for several weeks after them may have told against our production somewhat.

Still after allowing for everything, I think, we must come to the conclusion that Japan is beating us on outturn and is accomplishing this with fewer hands and at less wages per hand.

The results they have obtained point to a very high level of efficiency and it is the more remarkable from the fact that *women* form 80 per cent. of the labour in Japanese mills.

The Japanese people have been craftsmen from time immemorial, and their industry, pride of work, discipline and organization show how thoroughly practical they are in matters affecting the material side of life.

What are we going to do?
Nothing?
Sit tight?
Wait and see?

Government has given the "hookum" that our man-in-the-street is to have Primary Education so that he may be veneered with some knowledge of the three R's, and qualify to become a Voter in the near future. Will it in his present state of development make him a better and happier citizen, a more useful practical craftsman and worker? Will he apply any little knowledge he may acquire to the material affairs of life and be taught the value of industry, pride of work, discipline and respect for authority? Or will his education simply make him talker instead of doer? This, however, is somewhat of a digression. I am forgetting that we pride ourselves on being a Practical People who, in these regenerate times, have souls above the material affairs of this poetic world.

Meantime the great Far-East trade of the Bombay millowner is endangered.

ARTHUR LESLIE.

Bombay, August 17.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The General Committee of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, at their last meeting, had before them letters from the Post Masters General of Madras and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, intimating that they had received a notice from the postal authorities in Bombay of the detention of a number of tea supplies, owing to their exceeding the prescribed limit in weight. The Post Master General of Eastern Bengal and Assam remarked that the intereception of sample packets at Bombay was because the weight was exceeded, viz., 8oz. for the United Kingdom and 12 oz. for other countries. In acknowledging receipt of the letters, the Committee expressed an opinion, that the cases of excess weight might be met by the imposition of a small fine payable by the addressees, or failing this samples should be returned to the senders with an explanation of the reason for doing so. A request was put forward that the matter might be brought to the notice of the Bombay authorities. In the meantime a circular had been issued to all members of the association, drawing attention to the desirability of care being taken to conform to the postal regulations in regard to weight.

The Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, has asked the General Committee, to recommend an initial cess by way of donation of one anna per acre, to provide a Pasteur Institute for the new province. The General Committee understanding that a public meeting had just been held at Dacca in connection with the question of a Memorial to the late King Emperor, think that it would be better to wait and see what was going to be done in this connection, before taking any steps as regards the proposed institute.

CHITTAGONIAN MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

In Possession of Contraband Opium.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

On Monday night two respectable Chittagonian merchants were arrested at the Chandpur steamer station by the local Excise Sub-Inspector. They were coming from Goalundo and had booked for Hinguli. Their belongings being searched, ten seers of contraband opium were found in their possession.

POLICE COURT RECORDS MISSING.

Clerk's Attempted Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Shortly after the inspection of the record-room by Mr. Thornhill, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on return from leave, it was found that some of the records were missing. Departmental inquiry has been going on and this morning the duftery of the record-room was found in an unconscious state. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital where he is now lying in precarious condition. A phial, containing the liquid, was found near him in the record-room. Over 100 records relating to important cases are missing, but none of them concern any political case.

PASSENGER STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The s.s. "Ganga," while going to Lohagara from Khulna with passengers on Saturday last, rushed on and stuck to a chur at night fall, a few miles up the Kalis, and could not proceed further. It did not come back the next day as usual, and traffic was stopped for that day from Lohagara to Khulna. She was towed off by s.s. "Perozpur," and came back to Khulna by a different route. The traffic has been resumed.

"ANAL PRABHA" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

A pleader applied before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, for permission to take instructions from his client Ismail Hosain Seraji, the alleged author of "Anal Prabha," who stands charged under section 124 of the I. P. C. The Magistrate accorded permission. The case was adjourned to the 18th instant, as Mr. Swinhoe could not attend the court owing to indisposition.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Desertion in the French Army.

BERLIN, July 29.

It is a well-known fact that the French Enlistment Committees find an always growing difficulty in providing the required number of recuits. That is easily explainable, as the French Army has been so largely increased during the last thirty years without a corresponding natural growth of the population. The only way out of the difficulty was to lower the requirements of bodily and moral conditions that make a young man eligible. With the expansion of the duty of serving in the army, however, another factor came into play. From year to year the number of candidates who absconded at the critical time adopted larger proportions. In 1907 these unpatriotic young Frenchmen numbered already 5,000. The following year showed the alarming figure of 11,800, and in 1909 the climax was reached with not less than 17,000 deserters.

This deplorable increase causes grave anxiety not only in military circles but also among patriotic civilians. It is argued that patriotic zeal and warlike instincts which were once the distinguishing features of the French race, must have greatly declined, if within three years the missing candidates more than trebled. Undoubtedly the reckless agitation of the Anti-militarists has something to do with this result. They make it their principal object to imbue the young generation with disgust and hatred against the army as an institution. In appreciating the figures given, one must take into consideration that for France the principal source of absentism, i. e., emigration is of no importance. In countries from which every year some hundred thousands of families emigrate, like Austria-Hungary and Russia, it is no wonder that the boys do not turn up when their term of service in the army comes; but France has only a very insignificant emigration, the smallest of all large countries.

The question is, what remedies ought to be used against this calamity. French patriots are certainly justified in demanding a stricter execution of the laws threatening desertion with severe penalties. At present every few years an amnesty is proclaimed and former deserters may safely return to their forgetful home. It would prove of good effect if in future criminals of this class were excepted from the benefits of a general amnesty. But more important still would be the firm determination of the French Government to eradicate the anti-military agitation in the country. It is to be seen whether under these pressing circumstances the official circles will show sufficient energy for exterminating an evil of which so much has been heard of in the last few years.

THE DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Edmondo de Amicis in his charming description of Constantinople devotes a special chapter to the dogs of this place. These good quadrupeds have in course of time become a characteristic feature and even a famous sight of the city. Formerly they were really indispensable, as they did away with the unhealthy refuse and rubbish of the streets; since the city authorities woke up to the duty of cleaning the pavement, these voluntary workers of the sewage department lost their legitimate rights of existence. For nobody could say that they added to the attractiveness of Constantinople. In day time they proved often obstacles in the roads and at night they disturbed our sleep by their endless barking. Already once before an attempt has been made of ridding the city of these dogs. They were deported to one of the Prince's islands in the Marmora Sea. But their plaintive cries had such an effect on the kind-hearted Turks that they returned in triumph to their former metropolitan hunting grounds. But now the "New Era" had devised another more humane plane of exterminating this race. They were brought to two enormous places of confinement outside the old wall of Byzantium not far from the Adrianople gate. The municipal authorities paid for their food, and as the sexes were separated, the dying out of these historic representatives of the canine race was only a question of time. But again objections were raised. The food supply was not properly distributed, and clandestine meetings of the inhabitants of the other confinement by means of subterranean gangways frustrated the attempt at a peaceful extermination.

At last the former method was again resorted to. Again the noisy inhabitants of the suburbs were deported to an island, this time the island of Oxia. There they are fed at public expense. But the struggle for the food thrown out to them leads again to those cruel scenes objected to during the former attempt. It is an admirable trait of the Turks that owing to religious scruples they will not kill these animals. But it is clear that the present device is the worst cruelty imaginable. European Companies have repeatedly offered to kill all these dogs at once by some painless process; but such a way out of the difficulty is irreconcilable with old Mohammedan views.

But the end must be, that either one of these offers is accepted or that the dogs once more return to the City, and the latter would mean a return for ever.

DISPUTES WITHIN THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN GERMANY.

It is now two years ago that the seeds of discord bore fruit on the fields of German Socialism. The General Meeting of the party at Nuremberg adopted in September 1908 a resolution against the passing of the Budget in any Federal State, as the final object of Socialism was incompatible with such a policy of connivance with the existing order of things. This resolution was equivalent to an act of censure against the Socialists in the Parliaments of Southern Germany who had voted for the budgets of their particular states.

Already during the debate on this resolution the comrades of the South showed an attitude that made it doubtful whether they would bow to the command of the majority of their party. In fact, the Socialists of the Grand-Duchy of Baden have again voted for the Budget. Moreover they have declined to prove themselves irreconcilable enemies of the powers that be. Unlike their political friends in the Imperial German Diet and in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies they did not leave the room when at the end of the Session three members were called for the Sovereign. They even went so far as to delegate two members of their party for congratulating the Grand-Ducal couple on the occasion of their forthcoming silver wedding.

The Radicals of the Party in Northern and Central Germany are utterly indignant about this "denegation of the socialistic principle" and virtual "renouncement of the republican creed of the party". They declare that this weakness will alienate many adherents of Socialism and cause grave offence among the labouring classes. It is for this reason that the attitude of the South-German Socialists will again be brought on the Programme of this year's Party Meeting in September.

From these preliminary discussions it seems a matter of certainty that there will be stormy scenes between the "Revisionists" of the South and the "true Socialists" of the North. That the majority will be with the North is a foregone conclusion. But more firmly than two years ago the Southerners have already declared that they will not be induced by another verdict to change their attitude. Thereby the question at issue will be a test of party discipline among the German Socialists. It would only appear rational that the Revisionists will be expelled from the ranks of the party for repeated disobedience to party resolutions. But in our days German Socialism does not insist anymore on purity of principles as a few years ago. With its numerical growth at the General Elections of 1903 the party has contracted a moral disease that is not improperly called a new form of "rage du nombre". More than anything else the party leaders want to show that they have the millions behind them, and for this reason arrangements will be made to overlook the fault of the Southerners, lest their adherents who number hundreds of thousands will be separated from the overwhelming array of voters. Thus the uproarious noise will have no other effect but to further elucidate the policy of the German Socialists of boasting with a "strong Programme", but laying little stress on its acceptance even by their own partisans.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

A Breslau physician Dr. Ephraim has proposed a new cure of all asthmatic diseases by the direct injection of an effective medicine into the affected ramifications of the windpipe. He has proved to his colleagues that the application of his medicine in this way is free from dangers and that after some practice a surgeon may perform the operation without anæsthetic precautions. A large number of patients varying in age from 18 to 71 years have already been successfully treated. In some cases one injection proved sufficient to free the patient for

all paroxysms and take away that distressing feeling of tightness in the chest peculiar to this disease. Other cases required a repetition of this treatment. Similar effect has been reached in some cases of chronic bronchitis, to which this new remedy was applied. It seems that the invention of the German doctor will prove of great consequence for all diseases of the organs of respiration.

NEW OPERA HOUSE FOR BERLIN.

The Royal Opera Houses is undergoing a thorough repair and will get a considerable enlargement of its stage for the next season. Nevertheless it is already determined that a new Royal Opera House of larger dimensions will be built. The noble edifice that goes back to the early reign of Frederick the Great has been the scene of the transformations of the old Italian Opera to the Gluck style, the Mozart type, the Weber dramatic compositions, the Wagner epoch and the latest innovations by living musicians. For grand festivities no more appropriate hall could be imagined than the brightly coloured amphitheatre of this old Opera House. It was, therefore, a happy thought to preserve it in its character as a Reception Room for the municipality of Berlin. For the Royal Opera a new Home will probably be built at the site of the Krell Establishment on the west of the Konigsplatz. This building belongs to the Crown and serves at present at substitute during the reparation of the Grand Opera. As it is always difficult to get a ticket to the Royal Opera, Berlin is actually in need of a second Opera House. There was already a beginning made with a "Grand Opera House" in the fashionable West at the Kaiserdamm. But the police threw an obstacle in the way by declaring that it would not be safe to have more than 700 seats at this spot, while the calculations were based on 1,200 seats. How the problem will be solved, is quite uncertain. Another manager of an Opera, who is a well-known figure in Berlin, Mr. Hermann Gura, has now come forward with the idea of founding a "People's Richard Wagner Opera House" in Berlin. He reckons with the fact that very soon the Royalties to be paid on Wagner Operas will fall into abeyance as thirty years after the death of a writer his works are free for everybody. That he will have crowded houses if he keeps the entrance fees at a reasonable level, may be easily predicted. It is said that the capital wanted for this popular Opera is already subscribed. Thus Berlin has the prospect of three new Opera Houses at a near furure.

L. ASCH.

PLEADER STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

The Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces has struck off a pleader named Achyat Balwant Kolhatkar, from the rolls of practitioners in consequence of his seditious proclivities. Mr. Kolhatkar, who is now 27 years of age, after being enrolled as pleader in 1907, was only two years later sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment as editor of a newspaper, in which seditious articles had appeared. Immediately upon his release, he was an object of a demonstration in Nagpur, and he proclaimed his conviction as an honourable distinction and recommended imprisonment to that offence as a pleasant sojourn to be sought, or at least welcomed, by every true lover of India. The Court gave him a reasonable opportunity of establishing a reformation of character, which alone could enable his retention on the rolls proper. But to quote the Court's order, "he has shown himself to be unable or unwilling to lay before us anything better than a superfluous acknowledgment of the correctness of his conviction, an empty promise of loyalty, and an avowal of wise intention to avoid breaking the law in future." Proceedings were taken with the above result.

POST OFFICE ACT AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

Among the bills likely to be taken up at the next Calcutta Sessions, is a measure to amend the Indian Post Office Act. Among other things, it is proposed to provide for the imposition of a fee for enquiries regarding the disposal of postal articles of any class. It is also proposed to prohibit the transmission by post of circulars relating to lotteries; and further powers are to be taken under the bill for dealing more effectively with the practice of despatching through the post, indecent and obscene literature. Further, section 34 of the present Act, is to be so amended, as to enable the Postmaster General to withhold payment to the sender of a value-payable article of money received from an addressee, if the latter complains immediately on receipt that it was sent fraudulently.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 17.

At the Legislative Council meeting of Mysore, an urgent bill providing for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census of 1911 was moved, and passed after luncheon. A bill relating to the Treasure Trove in Mysore was also passed. A select committee was appointed to consider the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Small Cause Courts. The views of the committee appointed to report on the Village Tank Panchayet Bill, was read and adopted with certain modifications, and will be discussed at the next meeting.

MADRAS WATER SUPPLIES.

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine has issued a report on the recent examination of Municipal and Jail Water Supplies in the Presidency. Both seems to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. In many of the municipal supplies, it is found that filtration has not improved the water, and the results of the examination of the jail supplies shows rather a serious state of things, besides bacteriological impurities. Very many jail supplies are loaded with saline impurities, the Vellore jail being especially bad.

INTERESTING FUNCTION AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 17.

An interesting function was held last evening at the Eastern Extension of the town, on the eve of the departure of the British Resident to England. The locality is now to be named after him, as Fraser Town. Mrs. Richards performed the ceremony in the presence of a large crowd.

THE marriage arranged between Cunliffe Brooke Leggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras Presidency, and Hilbre Craigie, of Greylands, Haywards Heath, youngest daughter of the late James Craigie, M.D., of Hoylake, Cheshire, will take place at Colombo, Ceylon, early in October.

MARRIAGE OF THE MISSES HITCHENS.

Double Wedding at Poona.

AT St. Mary's Church Poona, yesterday, the double wedding was celebrated of the daughters of Colonel and Mrs. Hitchens, of Savely Road. The ceremony was one which excited considerable interest amongst the official and military classes, assembled in Poona for the season, and the church which had been very prettily decorated, was crowded with friends of the contracting parties from Poona, Kirkee and Bombay. The bride's maids were Miss Gladys Getrude Hitchens and Miss Enid Maud Hitchens, the first of whom was married to Major Edgar Francis Eardley Baines, I.M.S., and the second to Lieut. Harold Radcliffe Williams, of the 10th Ghurkha Rifles. Each bride was attended by three bridesmaids, Miss Gladys Hitchens, by Miss Dorothy McIver, Miss Dorothy Reece and Miss Olga Pratt, and Miss Enid Hitchens by Miss Margaret Sloggett, Miss Esme Karpton and Miss Patty Fanshawe. To Major Baines, Captain C. T. Davies, aid-de-camp to H. E. the Governor, acted as best man while Mr. Williams was attended by Captain S. S. Hayne, of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

The two sisters looked happy and charming as in their soft white wedding dresses they came up the aisle, Miss Gladys, the elder, on the arm of her father, and Miss Enid supported by General Alderson. The familiar wedding hymn. "The voice which breathed over Eden" was played by the Lincolnshire Regiment's Band, and then the ceremony was performed by the Revd. C. M. Barham, the Acting Archdeacon of Bombay and the Revd. Mr. Lloyd Arnold, Chaplain of St. Mary's. As the wedding party left the church, the officers of the 56th Carnatic Infantry, and officers, representing other regiments in the station, formed an archway of swords reaching from one end of the nave to the other. The church decorations were profuse. The altar was overflowing with white blossoms, and the sides of the chancel and nave were almost obscured by the mass of flowering and verdant plants.

A reception was afterwards held at the house of the brides' parents in Stanely Road where the wedding cake was cut with a Jhinka Kukti.

THE DRESSES.

The two brides wore dresses of soft white satin, handsomely embroidered in silver "true lover's knots;" with court trains similarly embroidered. Their veils were of tulle, embroidered in white silk over bandeaux of orange blossoms. The two senior bridesmaids wore dresses of soft white spotted muslin, and large white hats, trimmed with pink satin roses and ribbon, and with long streamers down the back, while the four younger bridesmaids had long white spotted muslin frocks in the Kate Greenway style, and Juliette caps trimmed with pink and white daisies. The brides' mother wore a gown of Fragirard shantung with ninon, trimmed with handsome aluminium embroidery relieved with black and also carried a shower bouquet of roses and maiden hair, the gift of the bridegroom. The brides "going away" dresses were of a pale shade of syringa silk poplin, with overskirts of the same material sangat with syringa and oxidised embroidery. They had hats to match with large flower buckles. These dresses were all made by the Misses Mount and Childs, of Alton Hants.

At the ceremony, Miss G. G. Hitchens carried a shower bouquet of white roses and bridal creeper, and wore a gold wristlet watch, both the gifts of the bridegroom. She also wore a sapphire ring, given by her mother, and an enamel gold and diamond locket from the mother of Major Baines. Major Baines' gifts to the bridesmaids were:—to Miss Dorothy McIver a gold and amethyst pendant and chain and a shower bouquet of pink roses, and to Miss Dorothy Reece and Miss Olga Pratt gold and pearl brooches. Miss E. M. Hitchens also carried a shower bouquet of white roses and bridal creeper and wore a gold wristlet watch, given by the bridegroom, a sapphire ring given by Mrs. Hitchens, and a pearl and peridot pendant, the gift of Mrs. Williams. Mr. Williams' presents to the bridesmaids were the badge of the 10th Gurkha Rifles in gold and pearls and a shower bouquet of pink roses to Miss Margaret Sloggett and gold and pearl brooches to Miss Esme Knapton and Miss Patty Fanshawe. Mrs. Anderson also had a shower bouquet of roses and maiden hair, the gift of the bridegrooms.

THE GUESTS.

The wedding was attended by a large number of guests, invitations having been accepted by the following:—

General and Mrs. Alderson, Major and Miss Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Phythian-Adams, Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd Arnould, Colonel Ansley, Major Arnold, Miss Appleby, Captain Arbuthnot.

General Barter, Captain Barron, Colonel and Mrs. Baddeley, Mr. Du Boulay, Miss Bulkley, Mr. Bulter, Captain Brooke, Mr. H. Blackwood, Mr. Balwood, Major Bainbridge, Mr. Barker, Colonel and Mrs. Buller, Mr. P. L. Brown, Mr. H. Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Major Campbell, Mr. Chayton, Mr. and Miss Cousens, Mr. and Mrs. Clabby, the Misses Crawford, Mr. Rowby Conway, the Rev. and Mrs. Courtice.

Colonel Wolley Dod, Colonel and Mrs. Dealy, Mr. and Mrs. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Colonel and Mrs. Dyson, Major and Mrs. Dyke, Captain Dutton, Captain Drummond, Khan Bahadur Dastur, Miss Dillon, Dr. Dinz, Mr. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Captain Davies.

Major and Mrs. Evans (Bombay), Mr. Edwards.

Colonel and Mrs. Finch, Captain Firth, Colonel Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Gibbons, Major and Mrs. Famice, Mr. and Mrs. Fanshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Gell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Guider, Major Grainger, Mr. and Mrs. Gadney, Mr. Geldard, Mr. Greenway.

Major and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. J. Hamilton, Captain Hoskyns, Captain and Mrs. Humphrey, Major and Mrs. How, Captain Hayne, Mr. Heims, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle.

The Hon'ble Colonel and Mrs. Jackson, Major Jourdain.

Major and Mrs. Knapton, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Harvey Kelly, Captain Kunhardt, Major and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. Kirkwood.

Major Leslie and Officers 31st Sappers and Miners, Captain and Mrs. Light, Mr. Lake, Miss Lambert, Captain and Mrs. Law, Captain Lawrence, Captain Lucas, Captain and Mrs. Stanger Leathes.

Mr G Laird McGregor, Miss Maxon, Major and Mrs. Morris, Colonel Mitchell, Major Martin, Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses McIver. Mr K. McIver, Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Morris, Captain and Mrs. Murray, Captain Moir, Major and Mrs Brown-Mason, Captain Norris, Mr A R Mellis.

Captain Orton.

Mr and Mrs Pelly, Mr and Mrs Peese, Mr and Mrs Pratt, Mrs Pemberton, Mr, Mrs and Miss Prior, Colonel and Mrs Perkins and Captain and Miss Paris.

Mr and Mrs Roper, Major and Mrs Reece, Captain and Mrs Reid, Captain and Mrs Rose, Captain Ryley.

Major Sweetenam, Captain Spring, Miss Swann, Mr. Symonds, Captain Norman Strong, Major Saunderson, Captain and Mrs Sweeney, Major and Mrs Scudamore, Colonel and Mrs. G B Smile, Surgeon-General, Mr and the Misses Sloggett, Mr and Mrs. Stowell, Captain Caseim Shah, Mr Stocke, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General and Mrs Stevenson.

Colonel Turner, Mr R Toynbee, Colonel and Mrs. Thomson.

Mr Usborne.

Mrs Vincent.

Captain and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Williams, Captain Webber, Miss Wildman and the Nursing Sisters Q A M N S, Mr Wethersall, Miss Westmacott and Mr Wakley.

THE PRESENTS.

Both newly-married couples were given a large number of presents, some of which are included in the following lists, while others have not yet arrived from England:—

TO MISS G. G. HITCHENS AND MAJOR BAINES.

Bride to bridegroom, case of silver clothes and hair brushes, bridegroom to bride, gold wristlet watch, Major-General E A H Alderson, wedding cake and case of silver tea-knives, Major and Miss Anderson, case of silver jam spoons, Miss Appleby and Miss Morris, silver sweet dish, Major A S Arnold, silver menu-holders, Mrs J E Baines, enamel gold and diamond locket, Colonel and Mrs G E Baddeley, case of silver vases and stand, Major General C S Barter, silver frame, Captain R M Barrow, silver frame, Mr H M K Bremner, silver trinket box, Major and Mrs H C B Browne Mason, silver menu-holders, Colonel and Mrs H H Butler, silver frame, Hon Mr and Mrs Carmichael, silver dish, Major and Mrs E C M Carter, silver toast-racks, Mr and Miss Clabby, silver sweet dish, Captain Aga Casseem Shah, coffee set, Colonel J Chimmin, silver vase, Mr and Mrs Dinurddin, silver vases, Mr and Mrs Doran, silver sweet dishes, Mr and Mrs W W Drew, silver candle-sticks, Khan Bahadur M H Dastoor, silver bowl, Colonel and Mrs Dyson, setsame ornaments, Captain C T Davies, silver clock and ink-stand, Colonel and Mrs Dealy, mother-of-pearl sweet dish, Major and Mrs Dixon, case of sardine forks, Colonel C W Dod, silver tray, Mr and Mrs Edsell, Carrickmacross lace handkerchief, Miss T Edsell, American lace handkerchief, Colonel and Mrs U W Evans, silver box, Major and Mrs C S B Evans, silver cigar box, Mr and Mrs Firth, silver finger bowls, Colonel and Mrs Fooks, silver mounted bread platter and knife, Colonel and Mrs Fowler, silver mounted clock, Mr and Mrs L Fanshawe, cut glass salad bowl, Major T A Granger, tiffin basket, Mr and Mrs F Griffith, silver umbrella handle, Mr and Mrs J Guider, silver pin tray, Mr and Mrs Gell, setsuma vases on stand, Mr Godbole, silver ornament, Colonel C H M Hitchins, cheque, Colonel and Mrs C H M Hitchins, canteen, Mr F C Horton, entre dishes, Mr G Hamilton, case of silver liqueur cups, Major and Mrs H Hitchins, silver fruit dish, Mrs C T Hitchins, silver cake stand, Miss G M Hitchins, diamond pendant, Colonel and Mrs Hume-Henderson, Jeypur table, Major and Mrs A Pembelton-Howe, silver mounted ramequin dishes, Mr and Mrs R H Horton, cheque, Hon'ble Colonel and Mrs Jackson, silver vase, Mr and Mrs Michael Kennedy, entre dishes, Mr and Mrs J Kimmins, book, Mrs E and Miss N Kimmins, Tennyson's poems, Major and Mrs A T Kirkwood, gold ruby and pearl bracelets, Major and Mrs H A F Knapton, silver sweet dishes, Capt J C G Kemhardt, silver tea-set, Captain and Mrs W A Light, bronze vase, Capt C T Lucas, silver flask, Mr W J Macaulay, silver salt-cellars, Col and Mrs R P Maxwell, case of silver serviette rings, Mr and Mrs J A McIver, brass fern bowls, Miss D McIver, coffee cups, Miss M McIver, water colour painting, Colonel G W Mitchell, silver frame, Mr Nur Mahomed, silver tea set, Hon'ble Mr W Morrison case of desert knives and forks, Major and Mrs Morris, silver salt-cellars, Miss Moxon, Japanese cloisonnie vase, Col and Mrs Moulton Barratt, case of silver tea knives, Miss Mount and Miss Childs, ivory manicure set, Captain and Mrs E Murray, silver salt cellars, Misses M and J McIver, silver salencia handle, Mr G Laird McGregor, panther claw buckle, Officers of the 107th Pioneers, silver tea set, kettle and tray, Officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, silver rose bowl, Officers 80th Infantry, Major A J Campbell, Major A V Searle, Captain H V Firth, Captain H Morris, Mr H G P Phytear-Adams, silver mounted santalus, Indian Officers 80th Infantry, gold curb-chain, bangle and brooch, Indian Officers 3rd Sappers and Miners, silver salencia inkpot, Hospital Assistants, Kirkee, grandfather clock, Mr and Mrs Pelly, mother-of-pearl sweet dish, Mrs Pemberton, silver decanter labels, Mr and Mrs P H Perceival, water colour painting, Col and Mrs J C Perkins, silver sweet dish, Major and Mrs C E N Priestly, silver mounted claret jug, Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, leather trunk, Mrs and Miss Prior, embroidered lawn table cloth, Mr and Mrs Pratt, silver salt, pepper and mustard pots, Major and Mrs Perkins, silver sweet dishes, Colonel and Mrs Reed, silver peg measure, Captain and Mrs Rose, silver menu holder, Colonel B B Russell, silver calander and sleek stand, Mr and Mrs Sanders-Slater, silver mounted whisky noggins, Colonel and Mrs J Blackburn-Smith, silver bowl and stand, Major and Mrs Scudamore, silver mounted whisky noggins, Hon'ble Surgeon-General and Mrs Stevenson, case of setsuma vases, Captain F G Spring, case of silver shell butter in dish, Surgeon General and Mrs and Misses A T Sloggett, silver sugar dredger, Mr and Mrs R Stowell, dinner and dessert services, Miss Stronghill, drawn thread table cloth, Captain and Mrs H B Stanger-Leathes, water colour painting, Miss F Smith, locket, Major, Mrs and Miss R E Sullivan, case of silver shell butter-dishes, Mrs Mahomed Sulliman, pearl and turquoise necklace and ring, Miss Swann, silver sweet dishes, Hospital Assistant 80th Carnatics, silver vases, Miss E Timbrell, enamel buckle and silver cream jug, Colonel A L M Turner, entre dish, Colonel and Mrs G S Thomson, french china coffee cups, Captain W B P Tugwell, bronze tray, Colonel and Mrs A P Westlake, case of gold and enamel buttons and hat pins, Miss Westlake, silver serviette rings, Miss Wildman, russian china tea service, Colonel and Mrs H F M Wilson, silver frame, Captain and Mrs R B Wilson, drawn thread table cloth.

TO MISS E. M. HITCHENS AND MR. H. E. WILLIAMS.

Bridegroom to bride, gold wristlet, watch, etc, and Bride to Bridegroom, case of silver hair and clothes brushes and comb, General and Mrs E A H Alderson, case of silver tea-knives and wedding-cake, Major and Mrs Anderson, case of silver jam-spoons, Mr and Mrs H N Allen, carrickmacross lace flounces, Major A Arnold, silver menu holders, Mr H H Alexander, silver table lamp, General C St L Barter, silver photo-frame, Captain R M Barrow, silver photo frame, Captain Wilmot Barrow, silver cream jug, Colonel and Mrs F Moulton Barrett, fish knives and forks, Mr E Bayly, cheque, Mr F H Blackwood, silver sweet dish in case, Mr H N K Bremner, silver trinket box, Mr T Bailward, and Mr O Brown, silver calendar and sleek stand, Col and Mrs Butler, silver trinket box, Mrs Balfour Cockburn, cheque, Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Carmichael, entree dish, Miss C Clements, silver candle sticks, Mr E B Coningham, case of silver salt cellars, Miss Cartwright, case of silver napkin rings, Miss Childs and Miss Mount, ivory manicure set, Colonel C E H Connell, candle sticks, Mr and Mrs W G Clabby, silver sweet dish, Colonel Wolley Dod, silver pen tray, Col and Mrs Dealy, embroidered table cloth, Mr and Mrs J D Reece, silver vases, Captain and Mrs C Reed, silver sweet dish, Captain and Mrs F C Rose, silver menu holder, Mr G St G Robinson, set of silver liqueur glasses in case, Colonel, Mrs and Miss E B Sullivan, case of desert knives and forks, Sullivan, and Mr N H Stone, silver kettle, Miss Stronghill, table cloth-drawn-thread, Misses M and P Standen, enamel brooch, Surgeon-General Mrs and Misses A T S Slogget, silver sugar dredge, Miss Slogget, silver tea-strainer, Major and Mrs W W Sandamore, silver sweet dishes, Major and Mrs W M Guthrie-Smith, salad bowl and servers, Captain F G Spring, case of silver muffineers, General, Mrs and Miss Swann, breakfast cruet, Miss F Smith, handbag bracelet, Mrs Mahomed Sullivan, opal and pearl necklace and ring, Captain Cassom Shah, travelling clock, Hospital Assistant 80th Infantry, silver vases, Mrs H Towney, silver electric spark case, Colonel A L M Turner, entree dish, Mr R L Teynbee, silver sweet dish in case, Colonel and Mrs G S Thomson, drawn-thread table-centres, Miss Timbrell, enamel buckle silver mustard pot, Captain W P Ingwell, bronze tray, Colonel and Mrs R B Williams, canteen of silver, Mrs R B Williams, pearl peridot pendant, Misses Eileen, Violet and Daisy Williams, travelling-clock, Mr L S Williams, silver ink stand, Mr C E Williams, silver mounted black-forest decanter, Miss Eileen Williams, hand painted d'oyleys, Miss Williams, cheque, Miss Amy Williams, chasing dish ramequin dishes, Colonel, Mrs and Miss H F M Wilson, case of silver shell butter dish and knife, Miss Wildman, Jaipur brass tray, Colonel and Mrs A P Westlake, set of gold enamel hat-pins and button, Miss Westlake, silver candle sticks, Captain and Mrs R C Wilson, drawn thread table cloth, Major and Mrs A B Whatman, travelling clock.

THE FIRST MAHOMEDAN BARONET.

Honour to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last evening in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, to congratulate Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim on the honour of a baronetcy being conferred on him, and to thank Government for that.

Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was called to the chair and among those present were: Messrs. Haji Suleman A. Wahid, Haji Yusuf H. Ismail, Amiruddin Tyebji, Mahomed Husein Hakim, Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhai, A. M. Jina, Abdeali M. Kajiji, Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Laliji, Kaji Kabiruddin, Kasamali Jerajbhai Peerbhai, M. H. Makbo, Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey, Haji Jakaria H. Ahmed Patel, Abdullabhai Hajibhai Laiji, Gulam Mahomed Azam, Hakim Mahomed Dajam, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Fes B. Tyebji, Abdul Kadar Khatkhate, Syed Gulam Mahomed Refai, Haji Kasam Jusab, Kaji Mahomedali Murghe, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Fatehali Sheikh Ahmed, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Rahimtula Meherali Chinai, Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhai, Alibhai Adamji Pirbhai, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Kaji Mahomed Badrudin, Abdulla Kur, Saleh Loade, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Miya Mahomed Chotanee, Mahomed Miye Kadwani, Mukhi Perbhai Rahim, Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Nurani, Sheribhai Deoji, Gulam Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, Ahmed K. Sayani, Ismail Beg Mahomed, Salebhai Karimji Karodawalla, Jafar Rahimulla, Mirza Ali Akbar khan, Syed Moinudin, Haji Ismail Gulmahomed, Haji Ismail Hasam.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, in opening the proceedings, said:—I have to thank you for the honour you have done me this afternoon by electing me as the Chairman of this influential gathering. The object of this meeting is well-known to you all. The large and influential gathering of the Musulmans of this city which I see before me, bears ample testimony to the high esteem and regard in which the name of Sir Currimbhoy is held in this city. We rejoice in the great honor that has been done to him by the Government of His Majesty our Beloved King-Emperor and we wish and pray that he may long be spared to enjoy this honor and continue his public benefactions. I have had the honor and privilege of being a friend of Sir Currimbhoy for upwards of 30 years. I have known him closely and I have watched with interest his career in this city. The great secret of his success to my mind is the sincerity of his character. The resolution which will be placed before you this evening and the speeches which will be made in support of the resolutions will bear testimony to the regard in which Sir Currimbhoy is held. The address which you will be called upon to sanction gives expression to the feelings which are deep in our hearts. I have, no doubt, Gentlemen, that the resolutions as well as the draft address will meet with your approval and will be passed unanimously. Thanking you once again for the honour you have done me, I call upon the mover of the first resolution to place it before you for your acceptance.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, in rising to move the first resolution, said: I have very great pleasure in moving the resolution that stands in my name, viz., "That this public meeting of the Musulmans of Bombay warmly congratulates their co-religionist and fellow-countryman, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the honor of a baronetcy being conferred on him." I have to thank the Committee for the honor they have done me in selecting me as the mover. We love Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, not only because he is our co-religionist and our fellow-countryman, but also because he is a public benefactor and a benefactor of Musulmans in particular. Gentlemen, our Holy Prophet, while delivering his sermon after the "last pilgrimage" before an assembly of 40,000 Musulmans gathered together in the plains of Mecca, charged them that they were ever to remember that they belonged to one brotherhood, and this saying of our Prophet is ever remembered by us all and taught I say also acted on by us. In Islam there is no difference of colour. Once a Mahomedan, he be the lowest of the low, he is equal to the highest so far as the tenet of religion are concerned. That being so I feel that it is our duty to rejoice in the honour which has been conferred on one of our own brotherhood. His joy is our joy; his happiness, ours; his elevation to rank, our elevation. Not only is he a brother in Islam, but he is also our countryman. "Love of one's country," says the Arab proverb, "is a part of faith." The relationship of brotherhood in this case is further strengthened by the bond of fellow-citizenship: as to his charities, although most of them are public in character, he has not forgotten the claims of the Mussulman community. He has started a Madrassa in Cutch where Mahomedan boys and girls receive their education free. Similarly, when he gave away recently the princely sum of Rs. 4,50,000 for the encouragement of Science, he insisted upon a condition that special scholarships be reserved for the Mussulman students to prosecute their scientific studies in Europe. His kindness of heart and his charities have endeared him to one and all of us and we feel that Government could not have bestowed this high honor on a fitter and more deserving person. The draft address expresses in a measure our feelings of joy at his elevation and I have no doubt that this proposition, which I am now laying before you, will meet with your unanimous approval and will be passed with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail it was proposed that "this meeting resolves that on an evening party should be given to Sir Currimbhoy and the address of congratulation approved of by this meeting be formally presented to him.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A committee was next appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

It was next resolved: "That this meeting expresses its deep sense of gratitude to the Government of their beloved Sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring the honour of a baronetcy on Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim."

The following is the draft address:—

On behalf of the Muslim community of Bombay, we offer you our warm congratulations on the honour of a baronetcy having been conferred on you. If we except the Parsi Community, this is the first time in the history of the British Rule in this country when such a high honour has been conferred on an Indian and we rejoice to think that the first recipient of the honor should be one who is our co-religionist and a native of this Presidency.

Your uniform courtesy, the deep interest you have always taken in every public cause and your munificent and princely charities have endeared you to the heart of every native of this land. The announcement that you have been elevated to this high rank has been received with universal mark of approbation and we feel that the honor could not have been bestowed on a fitter and more deserving person than yourself.

You have from your very youth devoted yourself to the cause of the advancement of your countrymen and during the last fifty years or so you have taken part in every movement in this city that has been started for the good of the city or the welfare of its people. Agreeably to the precept of the Holy Koran which enjoins kindness to orphans as a religious duty, you, at a cost of over a lakh of rupees, started a Khoja Orphanage in this city which bears your name. The Orphanage is in many ways perhaps the most humane and most successful of your numerous benefactions and it has earned for you the lasting gratitude of the poor of your community.

We also recall with pleasure the fact that you have given an impetus to female education and greatly advanced its cause by establishing a girls' school at Mandvi in Cutch, to which you have given the name of your revered father. But your charities have not been confined either to your community or to the place wherein you were born. "A man's true wealth hereafter," said our Prophet of blessed memory, "is the good he does in this world to his fellowmen." Agreeably to this precept you have given away princely sums for starting a Museum and a Science Institute in this city and thereby have earned the lasting gratitude of your fellow-citizens. We have no doubt that these two Institutions will play an important part in the future progress of this city and the advancement of its people.

Your private charities, too, have for years been extensive. No deserving appeal has been made to you in vain. In the true spirit of the Islamic injunction that when you give in charity with your right hand conceal it from the left, the stream of your benevolence has very often run in secluded places without its being exposed to the light of day and its true origin being either known or suspected. It is your qualities of head and heart as well as your munificent charities to the Mussalmans that have endeared you to the Muslim community of this city, and four years ago you were elected President of the Anjumani Islam of Bombay, the foremost representative Mahomedan Association of this city.

We take this opportunity of thanking the Government of our beloved Sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor of India for conferring this high honor on you.

We feel that it is by honoring deserving persons that the bond of love and affection which must always exist between the people and the Government is strengthened and cemented. The Muslim community of India is animated by devotion to the throne and the person of His Majesty and this feeling of love and affection is greatly enhanced when we remember that one of the first acts of the new reign has been the conferring of a well deserved honour on a respected member of our community.

In conclusion, Sir, it is our earnest prayer that the Lord of all Power may grant you long life to enjoy this honor and further serve your country and your co-religionists. May every happiness that life can give on this earth be yours.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

There has been very little change in the general situation. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bihar and fairly general in Bengal Proper, Orissa, the United Provinces and the South of the Peninsula. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the East Punjab, the centre of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, South Konkan, and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, two inches; Akyab, three; Tezpur and Barisal, one; Jalpaiguri, three; Darjeeling, two; Gorakpur, six; Dehra Dun, five; Cawnpore, Mangalore, Cochin and Madras, one.

Forecast.—No important change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espia. Byculla nade In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	58·72	49·70	50·75	44·10
Wednesday, 17th August	0·33	0·38	0·12	0·07
Total	57·05	50·08	50·93	44·17
Same date last year	65·78	62·18	71·39	50·23

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., OUMBALLA HILL

August 17.

Station,	Rainfall up to 8 a.m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Oumballa Hill	In. cts. 0·35	In. cts. 53·19	In. cts. 53·15	In. cts. 62·21

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 13th August, 1910:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.	
Bandora	50	15	Wadhwan	.....
Panjoo	51	31	Dabhoe	56 95
Vaiturana	53	79	Sevalia	39 59
Palghur	53	30	Godhra	44 17
Gholwad	39	75	Patri	15 73
Daman	78	10	Limkheda	46 87
Bulsar	60	24	Dohad	28 94
Nausari	39	48	Amargarh	32 19
Surat	36	64	Rutlam	23 87
Kim	33	75	Nagda	24 41
Broach	40	37	Rajpardi	43 63
Baroda	40	79	Bardoli	43 60
Mehmadabad	25	64	Nandbar	28 8
Ahmedabad	18	79	Nardana	22 14
Viramgam	15	80		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0·25" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Rawalpindi and Ambala, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 1·02" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in defect at some stations. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal; maximum temperature is in slight defect at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0·11" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Mermugao records 0·11" of rain, Karwar 0·13." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the southern districts; the minimum is normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—Fairly heavy and nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar. Outside of this area, Madras, Cawnpore and Delhi are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and submontane districts of the Punjab. Isolated light showers may occur over the rest of the reporting area.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

TWENTY-SIX CONSTABLES PROSECUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 17.

Prosecution has been started against twenty-six constables under section 29 of the Police Act, for declining to serve in the River Police which they were ordered to do by the District Superintendent.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Poona, August 17.

Being a week day, the attendance at the fifth extra meeting showed a considerable falling off in numbers compared with its predecessor, but the weather conditions were ideal as except for a slight shower in the earlier part of the afternoon, the rain held off and enabled the card of seven events to be completed without a hitch of any kind. Prince of Wales, a favourite, won the first event rather easily. In the next Killna carried the bulk of public money, but was beaten by the second favourite in what we may describe as one of the prettiest finishes seen so far. The race looked to lie between the favourite and Lumination, but in front of the stand Castalia shot up and won by a neck. Young Salanic, who won last Saturday in such convincing fashion, asserted his superiority again in spite of the steadier of 9st. 7lbs. For the Moderate Plate, Coat of Arms was early installed a favourite, but later a rush on Lancasterite brought him to even money. The favourite was always in front and was not troubled in the home turn where Gallileo made a gallant effort to get up, but failed by a bare half length. There were several fancied for the Hadapsar Plate, but at the end of a brisk exchange Hurgon settled down as a favourite at 6 to 4 against and he justified the confidence reposed in him. Mighty Nugget won the last event after a good finish with the outsider Mexahein, the favourite Water

BY THE WAY.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE.

Long ago Sir George Trevelyan said that on a Wednesday afternoon when India was under discussion in the Commons, Cicero replying to Hortensius would hardly draw a quorum. The debate on the Indian Budget is not in these days confined to a Wednesday afternoon thanks to Lord Morley and the Liberal Government, but it is still unfortunately true that the subject attracts only a fraction of the members. So long as Lord Morley was in the Commons, the opening speech was sure of a comparatively full house; but for the past three years the duty introducing the Budget has fallen upon the Under-Secretary for India. The admirably lucid speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan in 1908 is still a pleasant memory with those whose business it is to attend the Indian debates; so too, is the Master of Elibank's careful defence of the Government's policy last year.

A PATRIOTIC PRECEPT.

It is a curious thing that the advice to Germans travelling abroad during the holidays, "Even on thy travels, remember that thou art German," should come from Strassburg. For if you happen to be kept waiting for a train at Strassburg Station (an event which is almost bound to occur to you, since there is hardly a long-distance train from the North or the South, the East or the West, which does not arrive "mit Verspaetung" at Strassburg) you will find that French, and not German, is spoken by the majority of Strassburgers. And here is the "Strassburger Post" urging its readers to talk, and to insist on being answered, in German, wherever they may be in non-German-speaking countries. It is all very well to apply this virtuous and patriotic rule in the French-speaking cantons of Switzerland, or at the Brussels Exhibition, where all the natives understand at least the form of Low German known as Flemish. But think of a tourist holding forth in German at a patriotic Hungarian hotel or Montenegrin inn! He would soon be taught that, though, as the "Post" puts it, "speaking German abroad means not only widening the sphere of action for our mother-tongue, but it also helps to widen the field of our commerce and our industry," it might also help him to a night under the stars and to a reduction of his expenses for meals which he would not suffer gladly, nor even willingly. The introduction of the word "even" in the patriotic precept, by the way, is delightful.

A PLACE FOR STOICAL TOURISTS.

It is claimed for "the whole lovely province of Asturias," by Miss C. A. Barrancos, in a very interesting and informing article in the "Tramp," that English travellers know nothing about it. So unfamiliar is the district to them that "it is usually necessary to begin by explaining that it has nothing whatever to do with the Basque provinces, and is so many hundred miles from the French frontier that no one need hope to find French of any use there." But if the Asturias take the prize for the charm of remoteness and colouring, they are also first of something less desirable. Even in Russia, says Miss Barnicoat, "I was not so much plagued by dirt, and Tartar village is cleaner than one in Asturias, for at least there is no pig to root about, make the streets filthy, and carry fleas. Another disconcerting characteristic of Asturias is that the inn bedrooms often have neither door nor curtain. It is no place for comfort-loving folk, but it is a place and a very good place, for those who like rough travel very much out of the ordinary run and quite off beaten tracks. Wherefore, only stoicas should go to the Asturias, but these would have a good time.

THE FOXHOUND'S HOLIDAYS.

It goes without saying that such an aristocratic being as the thorough-bred foxhound has holidays. If you have ever seen him taking his ease at the end of the hunting season on heath or downs or moor, or even while as a youngster he is taught to mind his own business, writes a Home hunting correspondent, you know that though his best enjoyment in life is a grand run, with the crowning triumph of wearing down a tired fox, he also knows how to make himself thoroughly happy while doing nothing. He has, moreover, all sorts of little diversions beyond the ideal holiday occupation of dreaming in the sun or shade. There are, for instance, the days of lengthy exercise, which may mean a run of from thirty to sixty miles, and in which all hounds seem to revel. Then, as Mr. James Cooper, the Huntsman of the V. W. H. Hounds, explains in the August number of "Fry's Magazine," there are the visits of Masters and huntsmen to the kennels; and then, in August, there comes the crowning event of the season, the puppy show.

THE PUPPIES' PRANKS.

When all the additional brushing and bathing is done for fox-hound babies going to the show, which are the equivalent for the ribbons and laces under which human infants smile and suffer when they go to parties, the youngsters' enjoyment begins: "At the gathering at the kennels they meet their best friends, the puppy walkers, who cared for them in their early youth, and good-naturedly put up with their many mischievous depredations around their homes. Heavens! what pranks those puppies do get up to to be sure! The destruction of flowerbeds is a minor amusement compared with their fondness for any brushes, sponges, dusters, and other domestic articles which they may come across. A puppy has even been known to purloin the well-dubbined heavy boots of the farmer." But farmer and farmeress alike love the youngsters, and so the show-day is one of the merriest and most exciting days in the pup's first happy summer.

WAR MEMORIALS.

There was an interesting lot in the sale of autographs recently held by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. In the catalogue it appeared thus:—"578 Thiers (A.) A series of 20 important autograph documents signed, being the original drafts of the letters written from Versailles relating to the treaty of peace and final evacuation of all the French territories by the Germans (except Verdun), addressed to Mr. St. Vallier, M. de Constant Biron, Ambassador at Berlin, Gen. Monteuffel, commander of the Army of Occupation as Nancy, and to the Prefect at Nancy, with English translations attached. A most interesting and important series, relating to the end of the Franco-Prussian war." This is so, but one would have expected to find the documents in the State archives in Paris, rather than in a London saleroom.

PURELY NATIONALIST SONGS.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to have been somewhat lacking in a sense of humour when endeavouring to explain why an attempt to translate in his honour the opening lines of "The Star-Spangled Banner" into the language of Uganda almost entailed upon the translator brain-fever. "Some of the American world scouts have no equivalent in Uganda," the ex-President gravely records; and, if an effort were made to render the various American college "yells" into any other tongue, civilised or heathen, the same record would assuredly have to be made. Even "Hail! Columbia" writes a correspondent might lose its wonted effect in Tamil; or "Yankee Doodle" in Telugu; while the imagination boggles before "Dixis" in Sanskrit, or "Maryland" in Attic Greek. Even so, however, a translator might find a field for fruitful endeavour in "America! It is of thee," the trans-Atlantic setting to the tune of "God Save the King," or "The Red, White, and Blue," known to us from the original opening lines:

Britannia, the pride of the ocean,
The land of the brave and the free.

But the moral to be drawn from Mr. Roosevelt's African experiences, as from many another, is that a purely national song does not bear translation, as witnesse "La Marseillaise" and "Die Wacht am Rhein."

CONTINENTAL POLITICS

The rumours that the Porte is to join the Triple Alliance are, of course, merely a product of the slack season in Continental politics. The Turkish Empire cannot afford to range itself with Austria-Hungary, and thereby estrange Bulgaria and Servia. Such a step would afford them the strongest possible inducement to link their fortunes with those of the Greek Kingdom whenever the Cretan and Macedonian questions are revived. Nor can either the Porte or the Dual Monarchy run the risk of arousing Italian susceptibilities as to Albania, or French and Italian apprehensions while France and Italy are protecting Crete. Finally, the step would be fatal to the permanence of the Austro-Russian understanding just arrived at on Balkan questions, no doubt, that understanding is not worth much. The rumours are apparently suggested by the meeting of the Turkish Grand Vizier and Baron von Aehrenthal, at Marienbad, and on a report that the former is to visit Vienna and Berlin.

THE TWO SERVICES.

CANADA'S NAVAL TRAINING SHIPS.

Thtt the departure of the two ships, the first-class cruiser "Diadem" and the second-class cruiser "Rainbow," recently purchased from home by Canada as training ships for the personal of her local Fleet, has been deferred is probably due to the fact that the Dominion authorities are recruiting a naval crew for these two vessels. Recruiting offices have been opened at naval centres, and a good class of men, in all ratings, are being obtained by the favourable conditions offered. Many of the men are at their prime, after a period of twelve years' service in the Mother Fleet, such as the authorities like to retain in the Royal Fleet Reserve. These men, however, will not be lost to the Empire, as they will be excellent material to form the nucleus crews of vessels engaged in training seamen, stokers, &c., subsequently recruited in Canada. The "Diadem" is, in one way, a very convenient vessel for training purposes, since she is very roomy, and will provide accommodation for a very large number of men to be placed under instructions on board her at the same time. The "Rainbow" should likewise prove a very useful and not a very expensive craft to carry the menfor short practice cruises at sea, while they are undergoing their courses in her bigger sister. The armaments of both ships are somewhat obsolescent for target practice, but useful for drill, as they carry six-inch and twelve-pounders of ancient type only. The "Diadem" belongs to the Third Division of the Home Fleet, while the "Rainbow" has been rescued from the Mother-bank, whither she was relegated some years ago as a ship of small fighting value. The Mother Fleet has more of these vessels which might be advantageously used in other colonies.

METHODS OF CLEANING RIFLES.

The naval and military authorities are engaged in carrying out a series of tests which may prove to have the very satisfactory result of prolonging the life of the barrel of the service rifle. The method of cleaning small arms at present is generally known, and consists in wiping out the rifle, as soon after blank or ball practice as possible, with a piece of flannelette slipped through the loop at the end of the "pull-through," and after the interior has been made rag-clean, it is lubricated with oil supplied for the purpose. This process, however, does not prevent the steel barrel from subsequently "sweating" somewhat freely; and for ten or fourteen days after firing, it is necessary to wipe out the barrel and re-lubricate it about every second day. By the new method about two quarts of boiling water is poured into the barrel from the breech-end directly after firing, and allowed to pass out of the muzzle. The water is inserted by means of a funnel specially designed to protect the breech mechanism. After the water has been passed through, the barrel is wiped dry with a piece of flannelette, and then lubricated in the ordinary way. A barrel thus treated sweats but little, and needs much less attention. To prevent sweating is to prevent the rusting of the interior of the barrel which springs from sweating, and also to prevent the marks and lines that rust leaves, and which in their turn lead to "nickelling" and a short life for the rifle. Under certain conditions, soft soap has also been found to prevent sweating, and thus prolong the life of the barrel.

THE COLONIAL "DREADNOUGHTS."

In reply to a question from Mr. Burgoyne, the First Lord stated that the two vessels recently begun on the Clyde for the Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand will receive the names of "Australia" and New Zealand respectively, and that tenders for the three destroyers for New Zealand, which will be of the same type as the British 1910-11 boats, will be called for in October. It does not seem probable that the decision to call one of the first-named vessels "New Zealand" will necessitate a new name being found for the battleship of the "King Edward" class which at present bears that designation, as the Colonial ships will no doubt be placed separately in the "Navy List" to those of the British Fleet. It would no doubt be an advantage to rename the present "New Zealand," and might prevent any confusion in the future, but it is not easy to find an alternative name which will commemorate the connection of the battleship with the Dominion. In the same class of vessel, we have the 'Commonwealth' representing Australia, and the 'Hindustan' as the namesake of India. The name "Dominion" is already appropriated for the representative ship of Canada, and it is since she was built, moreover, that New Zealand has become a Dominion. No doubt, if a change is held to be necessary, a name will be decided upon which will carry on the associations of the vessel with the New Zealand colony which have been expressed in tangible form by presentations to the battleship, the last of which, we believe, took the shape of a portrait of the Right Hon. Richard Seddon, a late Premier, of New Zealand, which was presented by his widow in March of last year. The name "Australia," of course, has already appeared in the "Navy List" as that of an armoured cruiser of 5,600 tons launched in 1886, which served one commission in the Mediterranean, and was for several years afterwards coastguard ship at Southampton Water. Rear-Admiral W. L. Grant, who is shortly to hoist his flag for the first time on succeeding Rear-Admiral Jerram, was the first torpedo lieutenant of this vessel when she was commissioned at Chatham in 1889 by Captain M. J. Dunlop.

THE OBVERSE OF THE MEDAL.

But although we would be among the first to recognise the satisfactory nature of such a report, we allow oneself blind to the reverse of the medal which this impartial military critic also bringsto our notice. The object of this organisation is to fill up gaps on mobilisation, and to continue this process on a more extended scale during the progress of operations. But the power to do so while enlistment is allowed at the age of seventeen is reduced by nearly a half. Further, the age of seventeen is in most cases a nominal one, and dependent to a great extent on the anxiety of the recruit to be freed from the pressing pangs of hunger. We agrees with the "Standard's" Correspondent that Lord Lucas's recent comforting statement to the effect that only 30 per cent. in the ranks are under the age of twenty requires further confirmation by the examination of prosaic but accurate certificates of birth. Nor must be forgotten the constant turnover at the expense of the Special Reserve necessitated by enlistment into the Regular Forces, a process which further tends to swell the ranks of the former with immature youths; while how the "Extra Reserve battalions are to be mobilised for war has never yet been explained. The Correspondent seems to think, out of an establishment of 680, 400 might pass the doctor for foreign service. We are afraid that this figure is too high, and that the potential strength for fighting purposes of these units would be more accurately represented by 250 or 300 men. The final summing up, however, of the "Standard's" Military Correspondent so exactly agrees with our views on the matter and is expressed in such clear and unequivocal language that we reproduce it in full. He says: "The truth is that, as a war reserve, the Special Reserve is to a great extent a fraud. But as a peace force it serves to prove how efficient a National Army could be created in this country, even without taking the youths of the country out of civil life for prolonged periods, supposing that a system of compulsory training were introduced. Looked at from that point of view, these troops provide a significant object lesson."

EXTENSIONS AT ESSEN.

Messrs. Krupp's financial report for 1909 furnishes a good illustration of the energy with which the Germans are pushing on the development of their navy and coast defences. While England was discharging workmen and reducing her arsenal and dockyard staffs to the lowest peace-time limits, Messrs Crupp engaged 4,000 additional men (including, it is said, draughtsmen from Woolwich and Portsmouth), raising their total number of hands to 67,000. Their works at Essen now consume 72,000 horse-power, and contain 7,000 machine tools, 900 cranes and 31 hydraulic forging presses. They are now putting up an important plant of five 15-ton electric steel furnaces.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

APPEARANCE OF HATS.

Hats are changing in design, writes a London correspondent, and before long there will be a good deal of individuality in their appearance. The large, flat, umbrella-like creation that lay down on the head and concealed the features has given place to something new. Even when a large hat is worn it is slightly raised to one side, thrown up with an artistic desire to get an effect a little striking, less lacking in imagination, and more calculated to show well-dressed hair, a pretty face and a head neatly set on slender shoulders. Hats thus rolled up are lined with velvet or ruched chiffon. Newest of all is the tiny quilling of fine white lisse or lace, or even ribbon, that is of different colour to the closely pleated material of the same kind that lines the hat into the crown. The quilling at the edge and the pleated inner lining ought to be separated by a narrow band of black velvet. Quillings on the outside of the hat are a revival of an old fashion, but they are distinctly pretty, and they are likely to introduce an era of more heavily trimmed hats than we have been wearing for some years past. Thus a crinoline hat or merely one of tulle set on a frame may have a full crown of lace, not quite of the Charlotte Corday type, but more puffed, or merely of tulle or chiffon in a bright colour. It will also have a couple of quillings, one without and one within, and a bunch of feathers, roses, or an enormous chou of ribbon.

A CONTRAST.

In distinct contrast to the big hat we have the tight-fitting, almost brimless, head decoration that is a decided step towards the bonnet of the days of 1820. Its curved rims sometimes merely surrounds the face, or it may be turned up almost like a turban with a very deep curve to one side. Alll sorts of materials are used for this, but the most popular hat of the type at the moment is a swathed turban of tulle. Simple and neat as these hats appear, having the effect of being very easily made, they demand the treatment of expert fingers. The swathing of tulle has to be folded exactly in close, tight plaits as an Oriental folds his turban. Indeed, the more closely they resemble the Oriental type of head-dress, the more correct they are. Trimmings for these, as for all other hats, are very varied in style, the newest things being perhaps a large bow made with many loops and composed of frederic Anglaise. The lace butterfly of last year has grown very much larger and is poised much higher on a small hat. A huge bow of lace or a similar contrivance of velvet ribbon trims a turban hat rather towards the back. Velvet flowers are exceedingly pretty, and large roses, as well as heavy flat sunflowers, with contrasted hearts into which a little metallic dust is thrown, are often used as a single decoration. Rosettes made round a decoration in the centre, such as an enamelled plaque or a velvet button, are most effective on small hats as well as on large ones. Indeed, the more ingenuity and skill used in the devices by which plumes, ribbon bows and twists, bunches of flowers, and swathings of tulle held by velvet ribbons and silk bands knotted and falling slightly over the left ear, the better will be the millinery results. Hats of straw, manufactured by peasants on the borders of Russia, are freely used for seaside and garden wear. For trimming they require nothing more than a contrasted scarf, for they are decorative in themselves. Some ladies, however, like to catch them up in fantastic forms with bunches of flowers made out of ribbon. There is something rather quaint about the extra height added to the hats, and once more Empire influence makes itself felt, though in an exaggerated form. Whether a hat of extravagant height will be more comfortable than one of extravagant width we shall probably know ere the autumn, when the new modes will actually be decided.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

22-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Haji Ebrahim Vyedina vs Cawasji Jehangir Mody J K Patel and Co.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

19-10 P Malvi H M and R Purshotam Ramgopal vs Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R Parthcard.

9-10 Bhatshanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co in firm vs Saparji Burjorji Bhurucha Thakerdas and Co.

19-10 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

7-10 Samrao M and H Warabsi widow vs Sakoobai widow N B Vakil.

22 09 Wadia G and Co Ardeshir Muncherji Dastoor vs Sorabji Muncherji Dastur Jamshedji R and D.

For Final Settlement of the Terms of Decree.

648-08 Thakerdas and Co Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Ceoverji vs Framji Jamshedji Valsada and another M B Chothia.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

260-10 S A Tyabji Rakhmabai widow vs Hari Vinayek Lotikar Jehangir G and B.

718-08 S A Tyabji Pascal Calmet Fernandes and another vs Kaudeiro L and M.

850-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Zoolakhbai widow vs Moji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed and others Jeh G and B Ardeshir H D and Co.

366-10 Captain and V Murji Nursey and Co vs the G I P Railway and Co Little and Co.

374-10 Subnis and Co Bhiva Dahkuji vs Sabaji Kanooji Chawan and another Subnis and G Chitnis M and M.

866-08 Tyabji D and Co Sultanally Tyabally vs Abdulla Sumsoodin and Sons Edgelow G W and Co Tyabji D and Co

434-10 Raghavaya B and F Bai Nidhibai widow vs Bai Hansbai alias Demubai widow Captain and V.

432-10 Crawford B and Co Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Daga C I E vs the G I P Railway and Co Little and Co.

433-10 Madhovji K and Co Jadhovji Morarji vs Vassanji Meghji and Co A firm Motichand and

434-10 Jehangir & S Heptulla Eusfally and others Meisher Lucius and Bruning Coy Ltd Craigie B and Co.

51-93 In person Halimabai and another vs Amibibi widow and others N B Vakil S A Ghandy Tyabji D and Co.

886-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Sapurji and Franji Celah vs Homi Nusservanji Ardeshir Wadia Wadia G and Co.

440-09 N B Vakil Balakrishna Sakaram vs Sakaram Sorabji and others Jehangir G and B

791-08 Peshanji R K and C Perozsha Curseiji Sethna and Co vs The Hope Mills Ltd Bhaisanker K and G.

132-02 Llitle and Co Charles William Wallace and others vs Chimandas Bhojulal Desai and another Malsi H M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Judgment on Motion.

213-10 Payne and Co Shiavak Rustomji vs Hugh Hagart Sons a firm Craigie B and Co

To Speak to the Minutes of the Consent Nrder.

1169-10 Thakerdas and Co Rahim Vulli Mahomed vs Jamnabai widow

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.

58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.

45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

168 10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.

195-10 J R Patel and Co U Abdulla vs H G Rabham Jehangir M and S.

197-10 S B Mehta N Canji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H

206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.

878 05 Crawford B and Co, Robert G Padlock vs G Craig and others, Kanga and Wadia G and Co.

76-09 S B Mehta, P Karanchand and others vs S Gopinath and others, Malvi H M and R.

360-09 Matubhoy J M and R, Maneckji M Batliwalla and others vs N H Belgaumwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

208-10 Mulla and M Haji Dawood Haji Ellias vs The Hon The Advocate General of Bombay Mulla and M.

211-10 S J Judah The Advocate General of Bombay vs Narsa Saiba Payne and Co.

218-10 Captain and Haji Esmail Haji Ismed and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.

241-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Amthalal Jamnadas vs Jivanchand Lalloobhoy and Co a firm Tyabji D and Co.

258-10 Muncherska and N Ahmed Dawood vs Ibrahim Dawood and another Kunderao L and M Nanu H and Co.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chhabildas Jeevanbhoy vs Amrithbai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Tyabji D and Co.

535-10 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumdas Jugjivan In person.

238-09 Malvi H M and R Bai Parvatibai widow vs Jayanalal Ramdas and others Matubhoy J and M.

1077-09 Malvi H M and R Thakordas Jaikisondas Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas and others T A Ghandy.

215-09 Bhaishanker K and G Hirachand Premji vs Harigovindas Nagindas Edgelow G W and Co

671-03 Bhaishanker K and G Esji Oomersey vs Pragji Bhimji and others Pesonji R K and Co Jehangir G and B

814-08 Motichand and D Salebhoy Esoofally vs Abdul Hoosain Rajbhoy and others S B Mehta Motichandand D

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

306-10 Payne and Co T Gordhandas vs J C Smith Crawford and Co.

363-10 Crawford B and Co J C Smith vs G Khatao Payne and Co.

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.

387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Fraser vs A M Frazer and another

528-08 Unwalla and P Kaikhusrow B Chokay vs Ramdas Tribhovandas Mowji Kouderaw L and M.

63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhouji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co

1066-08 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Waseedev Narayen Kothare Chitnis M and M

941-09 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Aug. 19.

The P. and O. Co's., Steamer "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 5th instant, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passagers i—

Black, Maj Mrs J A
Douglas, Mr and Mrs J child
Taylor, Mr. C L
Marjoribanks, Maj J D
McDermott, Mrs
Ireland, Dr J S
Pariang, Mr B
Khan, Mr M N H
Howell, Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pigot, Mr R
Haldane, Major G
Bartholomew Mr A W
Smith, Mr E A
Rose, Mr S N
Ramsden, Col and Miss W C
Currie, Mr A J
Hancock, Mrs
David, Mr C J
Harrison, Mr P C M
Roberts, Mr P C M
Mc Nair, Mr J C H
Blewitt, Lt B A R
O'Dwyer, Mr M F
Luke, Mr N R
Ruthven, Mr J L
Shorrock, Mr
McMillan, Mr E A

FROM BRINDISI.

Palmer, Mr W L
FOR KARACHI.
Kamaize, Major C R
Pemchard, Mr A
Carter, Maj J L
Clark, Mr H
Cousens, Mr F R

Lemco in Sickness

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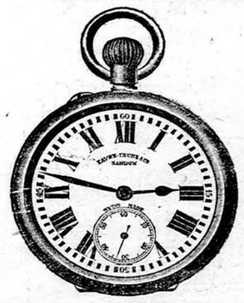

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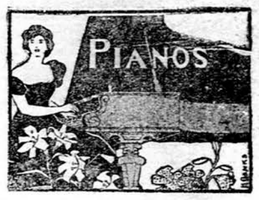

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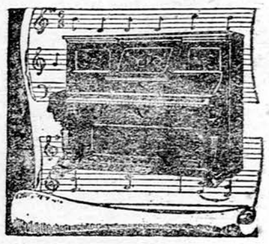

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